TRADE AND INDUSTRY

18 May 1972 Volume 7 No 7 10p

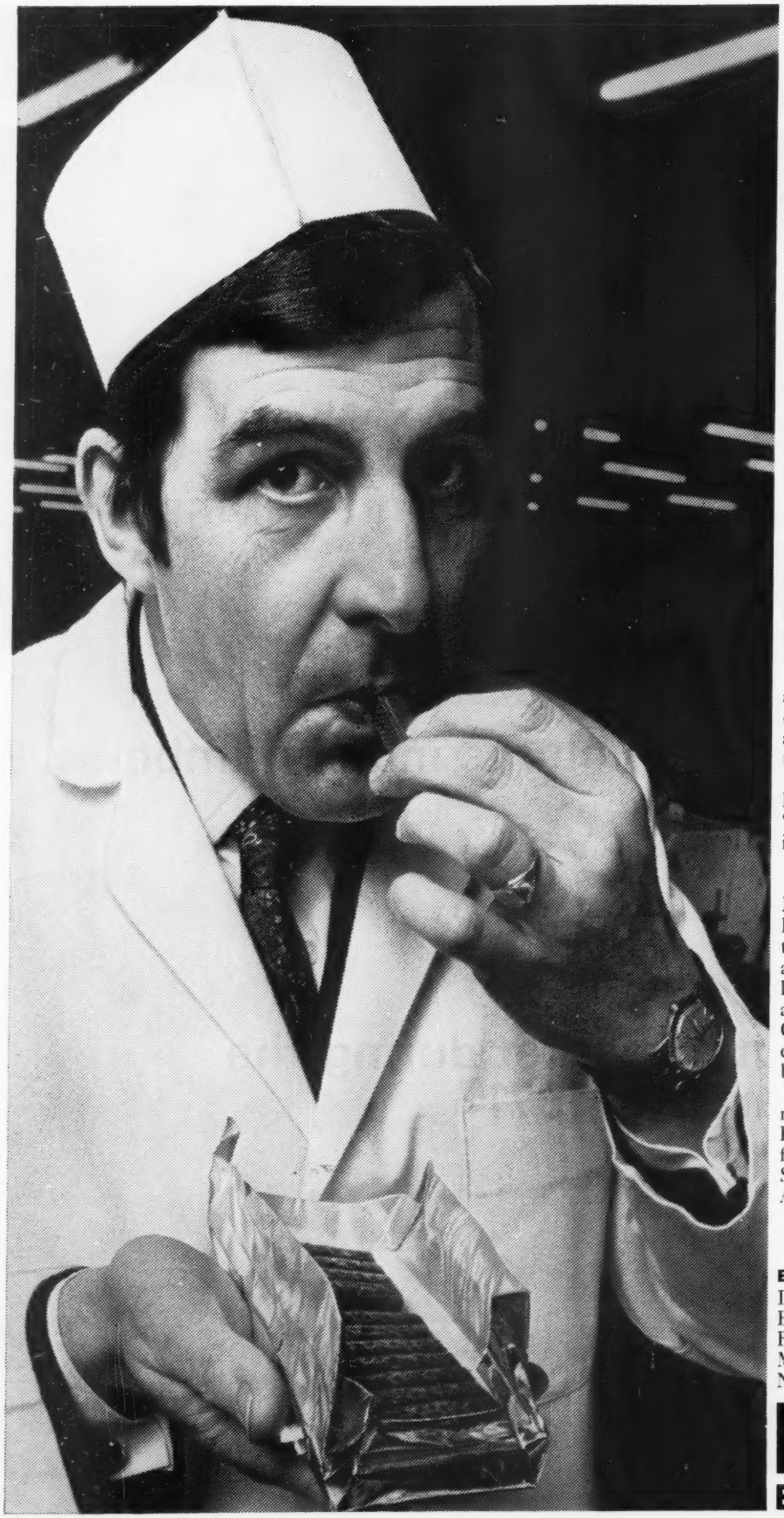
European Community Customs Procedures: The Community Transit System and procedures

United Kingdom trade in April

Unit value and volume index numbers for March

Wholesale price index numbers in April

UK computer market during the fourth quarter of 1971



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Trade and Industry

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CARGO SYSTEM

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES CUSTOMS PROCEDURES—2

The Community Transit System and procedures

1. Reductions in duties on British goods

ONE of the benefits we expect from joining the Common Market is a progressive reduction in the customs duties and agricultural levies applied to our exports paid on entering the territories of the Six, leading to eventual elimination. Quantitative restrictions on almost all imports will be abolished in trade between Member States on the date of accession. To obtain the benefit of these changes our exports to the Six (and to Norway, Denmark and the Republic of Ireland) will have to be accompanied by the documents required under the Community Transit system.

2. What is the Community Transit system?

Basically the Community Transit system is a set of Community Customs procedures applicable to all trade between Member States of the Common Market.

One of the purposes of the system is to distinguish, by means of movement certificates, those goods which are eligible for the reduced rates from those which are not. Different certificates are required according to the nature of the journey. The movement certificate procedures are simple and most United Kingdom exports will require only these additional certificates.

There are however some circumstances, *which will arise in only a small percentage of cases*, where the goods are also required, by Community rules, to be controlled during transit from one EEC country to another. For these a full Customs transit procedure, somewhat like TIR, has been included in the Community Transit system. This full transit procedure can also be used optionally and will be of particular interest to forwarders and carriers sending road vehicles and containers across Europe.

Thus within the Community Transit system there are both movement certificate procedures and a full Customs transit procedure. These are dealt with more fully below.

The procedure for rail traffic is still under consideration in this country and further information will be issued when the documentation requirements have been decided.

3. Who will be concerned with the Community Transit system?

The Community Transit system will need to be understood by exporters, forwarders, carriers and guarantee societies. The questions they will need to ask are:

(i) What goods are eligible for the reduced rates?
(ii) What documentary evidence do they require?
(iii) What procedures have to be followed?

The following paragraphs aim to give fairly simple answers which will cover the majority of cases. For further information please contact H.M. Customs and Excise, Kings Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE (Tel: 01-626-1515 x 3055).

This is one of a series of articles on Customs aspects of accession to the European Communities. At this stage, the views expressed must be considered to be provisional, depending in particular upon the enactment of the European Communities Bill, at present before Parliament.

4. What goods are eligible for the reduced rates?

(a) General

Goods will be eligible for the reduced rates if they are in 'free circulation', that is to say:

> they are 100 per cent of United Kingdom origin; or they are goods from non-Community countries or incorporate goods from such countries, for which all import formalities have been complied with, any import duties or taxes having equivalent effect have been paid, and there has been no drawback (or other export relief) of such duties or taxes.

In short, all goods which are 100 per cent British and all foreign goods which have paid any import duty or levy to which they are liable on entry into the United Kingdom are eligible.

(b) EFTA, Commonwealth Preference and 'GSP' (Generalised System of Preferences) goods

EFTA: *It is expected* that all goods which have been imported free of duty under the EFTA agreement, and those which will be imported duty free under the agreements expected to replace EFTA, will be regarded as being in 'free circulation'.

Commonwealth. With a few exceptions *it is expected* that all those goods which have already been imported free or at reduced rates of duty under Commonwealth Preference and all those which will continue to receive Commonwealth Preference on a diminishing scale throughout the transitional period, will be regarded as being in 'free circulation'.

GSP for Developing Countries. Similarly, with a few exceptions, goods which are admitted free or at reduced rates under the Generalised System of Preferences for Developing Countries, will be in 'free circulation'. However, negotiations on EFTA and Commonwealth goods have yet to be concluded. It seems likely that 80 per cent to 90 per cent of all our exports to the other nine countries will be eligible for the duty reductions.

(c) Excise and revenue duties do not affect 'free circulation' status

It is important to remember that it is the import duty (sometimes called the 'Import Duties Act' or 'protective' duty) and any import levy that must be considered when deciding whether

(continued on next page)

goods are in 'free circulation'. Payment of Excise duty, or of the Revenue Customs duties on wine, spirits, beer, tobacco, hydrocarbon oil, matches and mechanical lighters, does not affect the status of the goods for this purpose. Thus Scotch whisky exported from bonded warehouse may be in 'free circulation' even though the very heavy United Kingdom Excise duty has not been paid. It will be admitted to, say, France at the reduced rate of import duty, plus the French Excise duty on spirits. By 1977, therefore, Scotch whisky will be admitted to France free of import duty, and pay only the French Excise duty, just as French brandy does.

5. Ineligible goods

(a) General

The goods which are not eligible are those which have not paid, or have drawn back, some or all of the United Kingdom import duty or any import levy to which they are liable. For example, dutiable carpets exported from bonded warehouse; British machines containing American components on which drawback (or other export relief) is claimed; and textiles imported under bond for processing and re-export; are typical instances of ineligible goods. Such goods, being subject to United Kingdom Customs control, are not in 'free circulation', and are ineligible.

(b) Making the best choice with ineligible goods

(i) Unprocessed goods. Imported ineligible goods which are not processed or manufactured in the United Kingdom, such as spare parts which are imported, held in stock, and exported as required, can be dealt with in one of two ways right through the transitional period 1973-7. Either the United Kingdom duty—and levy where appropriate—can be paid (thus putting the goods in 'free circulation') and the reduced rate of EEC duty claimed, or relief can be obtained from the United Kingdom duty (by claiming drawback or other relief) and the full rate of EEC duty paid. It is a straight choice between export relief and reduced rates.

Changes in the rate of import duties are to be made on April 1, 1973, January 1, 1974, January 1, 1975, January 1, 1976 and July 1 1977, and the exporter of unprocessed imported goods to the EEC will have to review his choice between export relief and reduced rates each time.

Changes affecting agricultural levy goods will start as early as February 1, 1973 and the final position will not be reached until 1978.

(ii) Processed goods. For components or materials assembled, processed or manufactured in the United Kingdom, there will be special provisions operating from January 1, 1974 to enable the resulting goods to attain 'free circulation' status. Details of these will be published well before they begin to operate.

6. The exporter's responsibility for the declaration

The exporter should have no difficulty in deciding the status of his goods (ie whether or not they are in 'free circulation').

If he is not taking part in any procedure to obtain relief of import duty or levy he may assume that the goods are in 'free circulation', and therefore entitled to the duty reductions.

If however he is taking part in any procedure for claiming import duty drawback, or Section 1 or Section 7 relief, or in any claim for remission or repayment of import duty or levy, concerning the goods or their packing, or if the goods are being delivered from bonded warehouse without payment of import duty or levy, the goods are *not* in 'free circulation' and are *not* entitled to the duty reductions.

As explained in the preceding paragraph, the exporter will have the option of making goods eligible for the reduced rates of duty.

Only the exporter can know the status of the goods which must be declared to the United Kingdom Customs at the time of exportation. He must either make the declaration himself, or instruct his forwarder, subject to certain conditions, to make the declaration for his goods.

7. What documentary evidence will be required?

(a) UK export forms and procedures

Details of all exports will continue to be required for United Kingdom statistical purposes so the Customs Assigned Number system will remain and will operate alongside the Community Transit system.

(b) Community documents: movement certificate procedures

If a claim for reduced rates of duty is to be made at the EEC country of destination, a movement certificate must be completed at exportation. There are different certificates according to the nature of the journey.

(i) Goods in 'free circulation' for which the Customs export entry is lodged at the seaport of exportation in the United Kingdom and which are shipped direct to a seaport of discharge in the EEC country of destination: use one *form T2*, with single copy. (This is known officially as the 'Article 41 procedure'.)

(ii) Goods in 'free circulation' for which the Customs export entry is lodged at a seaport, an airport or an appointed inland Customs centre in the United Kingdom and which are despatched direct to a seaport, airport or an appointed inland Customs centre in the next EEC country: use a *form T2L*, with single copy. (This is known officially as the 'Articles 44/45 procedure'.) It will be noted that a form T2 or a form T2L may be used alternatively for traffic loaded in one seaport of the Community and shipped direct to another.

(iii) In those rare cases where 'free circulation' goods are to break their journey in a non-Community country on their way to an EEC destination: use a *form DD3*.

The numbering of these forms may be modified during the transitional period (see paragraph 15(b)).

If no claim is made for the reduced rates of duty, no movement certificate will be required provided the goods are carried by sea direct to the country of destination, or by air. Normal import documentation will, of course, be required and the goods will automatically be charged with the full Customs tariff rate at their destination.

Whichever form is used it has to be signed and lodged, *before the goods are shipped*, at the Customs Long Room with the export entry (unless the Customs Assigned Number system is used). The Customs will certify and return the top copy of the certificate which can then be produced to the Customs authorities of the EEC countries as evidence of the 'free circulation' status of the goods (ie that they are entitled to reduced tariff treatment).

Exporters or forwarders having Customs Assigned Numbers and not pre-entering a consignment must quote their Customs Assigned Number on the movement certificate (eg 'CAN 12345'). The export specification when lodged must be cross-referenced to the movement certificate so that Customs can associate the two documents.

It must be emphasised however that movement certificates are simply certificates of 'free circulation' and do not entitle the goods to be moved beyond the place of importation, unless the reduced duties, levies etc. are paid at that place, or the goods are entered there to a Customs transit procedure for onward movement under Customs control.

Movement certificates will cover the vast majority of exports from the United Kingdom to EEC countries. Special Community rules, however, apply to certain goods and to certain kinds of movement for which the full Community Transit procedure is compulsory (see paragraph 9 below).

8. The full Community Transit procedure

A great deal of the trade between the Six is carried overland; vehicles, unlike ships, can roll across frontiers without unloading. As a result, Customs formalities tend to take place at inland depots, far from the frontiers, and as near as possible to the premises of importers and exporters. Very often, too, a vehicle crosses two or more frontiers in one through journey. This can cause vexatious delays as Customs declarations are made at each frontier. To avoid this, the Customs Office of Departure certifies a declaration, made by the exporter or his agent, to accompany the goods. This is shown at each frontier and a Transit Note is left in each country traversed showing brief particulars of the journey (but not the goods). On arrival, the certified declaration is presented with the goods at the Customs Office of Destination, where one copy is receipted and returned by post to the Office of Departure. By this means, the Office of Departure is satisfied that all the goods have left its national territory, and the Office of Destination is satisfied that none have been dropped off en route. The intermediate countries have seen that the vehicle carries the declaration, and know that the Customs Offices at the beginning and the end of the journey will see that all the goods advised are accounted for. Thus one set of transit documents reduces paperwork and removes the need for a strict Customs control en route, to the benefit of everyone concerned. Moreover, the transit documents give the status of the goods for duty purposes, showing whether they are in 'free circulation' in the country of exportation, and therefore entitled to reduced tariff treatment throughout the Community, or whether some import duty under the Common Customs Tariff, or some import levy, remains unpaid. They also have a statistical use.

9. Compulsory uses of the full transit procedure

Exporters are required by Community rules to use this full transit procedure for movements within the Community of goods which are subject to control of their use and/or destination. Control of end-use arises when a special rate of import duty or levy is claimed on the grounds that the goods are for use in a specified way in the importing country (eg certain maize for brewing). Control of destination arises where agricultural products are the subject of a claim for export refund by virtue of being exported to a non-Community country; or where goods are subject to licence restrictions on their export from the Community.

The full transit procedure is also required to be used when a journey within the Community involves the crossing of two or more frontiers (the sea counting as one) to reach their EEC destination.

10. Optional use of the full transit procedure

Many exporters, particularly those who consign goods in vehicles and containers across Europe, already use international Customs transit procedures (eg TIR; TIF) for their consignments. The full Community Transit procedure will be available for their use and for the use of all other traders if they wish. By its use, containers and suitable vehicles may travel between inland Customs centres in this country and similar centres throughout the other nine Member States with minimum Customs interference. It can be used for full loads or groupage traffic, or for packages carried by sea or air as general cargo.

11. Responsibility for the transit operation

The transit declaration which starts the operation contains an undertaking to produce the goods specified at a place and by a time stated. It may be signed by the exporter or by a forwarder or carrier, *but whoever signs it becomes responsible for the fulfilment of the undertaking as a principal*, not as an agent. If the goods go astray, he must pay the duties, taxes (including Value Added Tax) and agricultural levies due in the country where the loss is judged to have occurred. Duty is not called for on losses caused by accidents.

12. Security to be given

The signatory must either produce a guarantee or deposit cash to cover any possible Customs claim. Guarantees may cover single operations, or cover the transit operations of the stated firm generally. Experience among existing EEC countries is that most traffic moves under such general guarantees. It is expected that guarantees will be available from banks, insurance companies, etc.

13. Firms likely to undertake transit operations

Some large exporters are likely to undertake their own transit operations, but it seems likely that guarantees will be taken out, and transit offered as a service, by forwarders, shipping lines, carriers, and container operators.

14. Procedure to start a transit operation

(*a*) A transit declaration form must be made out in quadruplicate, showing particulars of the goods and naming the intended Office of Destination.

(*b*) The forms must be lodged before exportation takes place at a Customs Office where export entries are usually accepted. Firms with Customs Assigned Numbers may lodge the transit forms before the export entry by entering their name and CA number on the transit form.

(*c*) If required, evidence of the guarantee's validity must be produced to the Customs.

(*d*) The Customs keep Copy 1 and return the other three copies of the form, noted with the time allowed for the journey —a reasonable margin will be allowed—and certified, to the trader. Sealing of vans or containers may be required as at present.

(*e*) The three copies must accompany the goods; special arrangements will be necessary if there is no driver (eg with shipping companies, airlines, etc.). The forms and goods must be produced on request to foreign Customs officials.

(*f*) Transit Notes, giving particulars of the vehicle and the documents carried (but not the goods), must be given up at each frontier.

(*g*) The three copies of the transit form must be surrendered

(*continued on next page*)

at the Office of Destination when the goods are produced. Copy 2 forms part of the import entry and Copy 3 is returned to the Office of Destination; Copy 4 is for statistical use.

(*h*) Receipt at the Office of Departure of a Copy 3 certified by the Customs authorities at the Office of Destination completes the transaction.

(*i*) Where use and/or destination controls are involved a Copy 5 may also be required. Details of this will be given later.

15. The transit forms

(*a*) There are two forms:

Form T1—for goods on which some import duty, agricultural levy etc. is outstanding, or on which drawback or other export relief has been claimed.
Form T2—for other goods (ie goods in 'free circulation').

The forms are identical in layout, differing only in the identifying numbers '1' or '2' and their titles. To complete the wrong form is to give an incorrect declaration.

(*b*) During the transitional period when progressively reduced rates of import duty will apply (ie from 1973 to 1977) a special sign will have to appear on the T2, T2L and DD3 forms used for exports from the United Kingdom to show that the goods are eligible not to free admission but to admission at reduced rates. The answer may be to number United Kingdom forms and the forms of other acceding countries (Denmark, Norway and the Republic of Ireland) 'T3', 'T3L' etc. Another solution may be 'T2(UK)', 'TS(Denmark)' etc. This matter is still under discussion in the EEC Commission in Brussels but their decision will not change the basic system described above. At the end of the transitional period the need for a special sign will disappear and T2 forms etc. without the sign will be used for all Community traffic with 'free circulation' status.

Further information on the transit forms and their availability will be given, in due course.

16. Imports

The above procedures will apply to goods consigned from EEC countries to the United Kingdom (eg the importer must produce evidence in support of his claim for reduced rates of duty and this will be furnished by the Community document issued by the Customs authorities in the exporting EEC country). All import procedures will be otherwise unchanged.

17. Summary

A summary of the forms and procedures which will apply according to the differing circumstances is given in the following table:

GOODS WHICH—	PROCEDURE AND FORMS
—cross two or more frontiers (the sea counting as one) within the Community to reach their EEC destination; or —are subject to control of use and/or destination control; or —the sender wishes to put under the full Community Transit procedure	The full Community Transit procedure (see paragraphs 8-15) using form T1 if any United Kingdom duty or levy has been remitted or repaid, or form T2 otherwise (goods in 'free circulation')
GOODS WHICH ARE NOT COVERED ABOVE AND WHICH ARE—	
—carried by air	Use form T2L (see paragraph 7 (b) (ii))
—carried by sea direct to the country of destination from any inland clearance depot or port in the United Kingdom	Use form T2L (see paragraph 7 (b) (ii))
—carried by sea direct to the country of destination, the export entry being lodged at the seaport of exportation	Use form T2 (see paragraph 7 (b) (i))
—not in 'free circulation', and therefore not entitled to reduced duty	No form required—full rates will be charged automatically (see paragraph 7)

A library for exporters

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are available for reference in the Department of Trade and Industry Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU. A modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes, it has a reading room for visitors, and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of overseas manufacturers. The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays (Tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 368 or Telex No. 886143).

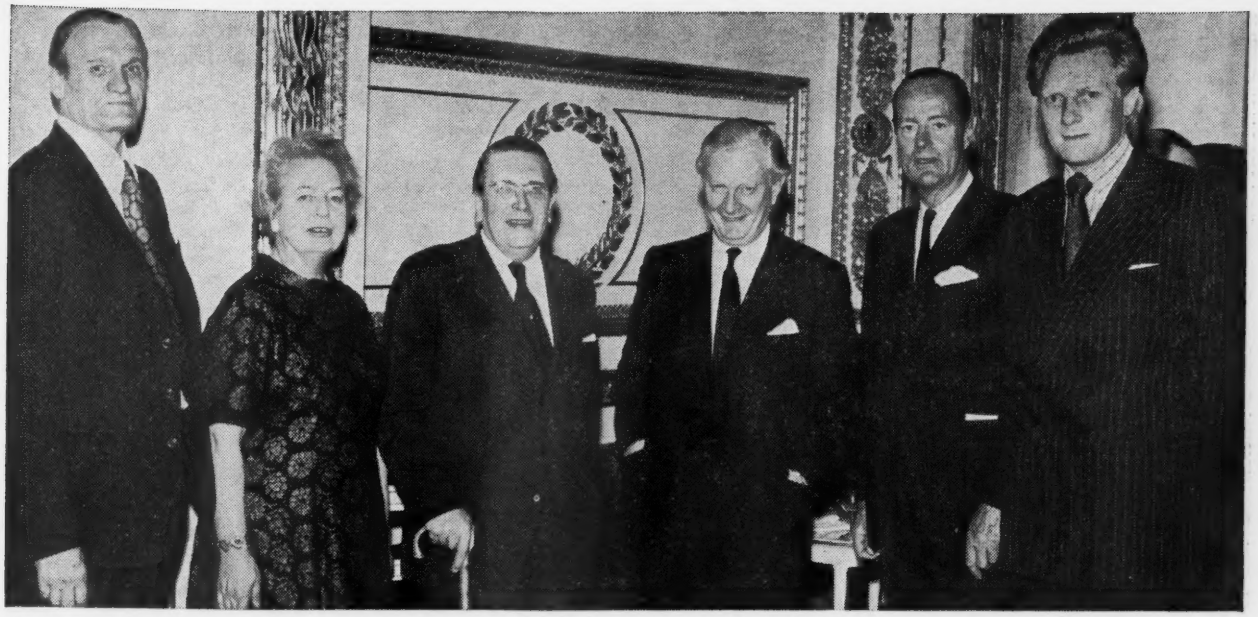
Preparations for entry into the EEC

EMPHASISING the importance of early and adequate preparations for the enlarged Community, Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, said on May 12: 'Everyone agrees that publicity and public relations are vital for marketing consumer goods. The same is just as true—though less often accepted—for capital and industrial products as for fashion or consumer durables. There is little doubt that these goods in particular are too often underpromoted by British firms. I can say this with real emphasis because until last month I was Secretary-General of the European Federation of Purchasing.' Mr. Emery was speaking at a seminar on communications in the Common Market at the Europa Hotel.

'Some of our biggest sales opportunities in the enlarged Community will be for capital and industrial goods. Yes, they are tough markets to crack, but our entry into EEC means a great opportunity for selling more of those products. And as European industry develops opportunities will increase strongly,' he went on.

'It is no good having highly competitive or technologically advanced products if your potential customers don't all know about them, or perhaps have not even heard of them. Those responsible for managing publicity and public relations must ensure that these Departments are on top and ready so that their firms do not lose sales because possible customers just do not know what they are missing. The sophisticated and competitive Community market will demand heightened awareness of communications if firms are to realise their opportunities. This matter is too important to leave entirely to sales agents overseas. This would be the way to frustration and doom.

'The "publicity package" for Community sales must be studied now, budgeted fully in advance, analysed and rekindled. It needs expert treatment and with the required specialist analysis British industry and your firms will reap a rich reward,' he said.



Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was host at a reception for the Metrication Board at Lancaster House last week. Left to right: Mr. Gordon Bowen, Director of the Board; Baroness Eirene White, Deputy Chairman; Lord Ritchie-Calder, outgoing Chairman; Mr. Davies; Lord Orr-Ewing, Chairman; and Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace. The reception was in honour of the outgoing chairman, the new officers and other members of the Board, and the Board's steering committees.

Mr. Davies to visit Japan

MR. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, will visit Japan from May 30 to June 4 to talk to Japanese Ministers about matters of mutual commercial interest.

His principal objective will be to bring about a greater flow of trade. At present trade exchange is inadequate to the industrial stature of the two countries. In certain fields the concentration of Japanese export effort is causing concern to British industry. The Secretary of State's purpose will be to seek increased trade between the two countries rather than to take up a unilaterally restrictionist attitude.

Official appointments

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the following appointment:

Alderman L. H. Sanders of Liverpool to be a member of the North West Gas Consultative Council.

UKAEA appointment

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has appointed Dr. Walter Marshall a full-time member of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority for five years from May 10, 1972.

New PPS for Minister of Trade

THE Minister for Trade, Mr. Michael Noble, has announced that Mr. Philip Holland, MP for Carlton, has accepted his invitation to become his new Parliamentary Private Secretary. Mr. Holland has been Member of Parliament for Carlton since 1966, having represented Acton from 1959 to 1964. He was Joint Secretary and subsequently Vice-Chairman of the Conservative Parliamentary Employment and Productivity Committee and a member of the Public Accounts Committee from 1967 to 1970. He has been PPS to Ministers in the Treasury and was previously PPS to the Minister for Aerospace. Mr. Holland is 55. Mr. David Walder, who has been Mr. Noble's PPS since 1970, is relinquishing his post to become a member of the United Kingdom Parliamentary delegation to the Council of Europe and the Western European Union in Strasbourg.

Negotiations between EEC and non-candidate EFTA countries

FOLLOWING the agreement of the EEC Council of Ministers to a new mandate, the Commission has resumed negotiations with the non-candidate EFTA countries (Austria, Finland, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland) for a series of agreements with the enlarged Community designed to provide, basically, for free trade in industrial products. The UK is closely associated with these negotiations, and it is hoped to conclude them by July.

The May issue of the *EFTA Bulletin*, in its continuing diary of events in the negotiations between the EEC and the non-candidates, covers the meetings held during March. Also in the context of the current negotiations, the *Bulletin* carries an article by Ambassador Andersen, Legal Advise to the Icelandic Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stating the Icelandic case for extending her fishery limits, and a British comment on the Icelandic proposals by Mr. Austen Laing, Director-General of the British Trawler Federation.

Norway and Portugal are the subjects of this month's additions to the revised series of statistical supplements. Portugal is also featured in a further article in the series entitled 'Twelve years with EFTA'. Another article in this series discusses the effects of the Finefta arrangement. Copies of the May *EFTA Bulletin* and other EFTA publications are available free of charge from the EEC/EFTA Information Unit, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 2480/2479).

The work of BSI

The British Standards Institution is the official standards organisation for this country and is very active in removing technical barriers to trade through international standards organisation such as ISO and IEC. BSI has several other functions. It runs certification and approvals schemes, among them granting licences to manufacturers to use the 'Kitemark' on products conforming to British Standards. It also undertakes testing work for outside bodies and, through the Technical Help to Exporters Scheme, provides information on technical requirements and approvals procedures in overseas markets. BSI, 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS.

Mr. Christopher Chataway (left), Minister for Industrial Development, is seen during a visit to the Northern Region last week outside the Government's shop window for the region—the display at Wellbar House facing the main road of Gallowgate, Newcastle. It was the fiftieth window display at Wellbar House and, fittingly, the theme was the 'Industrial Development Executive'. Seen with Mr. Chataway is Mr. Ronald Dearing, the new DTI Northern Regional Director. During his visit Mr. Chataway met representatives of industry, trade houses and local authorities.

First company for Leadgate estate

THE Department of Trade and Industry has announced that Finlay Packaging Ltd. have recently occupied a 25,000 sq. ft. advance factory built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation at Leadgate, near Consett, Co. Durham. The company are transferring their plastics operation from Bolton to Leadgate, where they will initially specialise in vacuum forming and hope to extend by steady growth to employ about 100.

Advisory Committee to be set up for promoting industrial technologies

A COMMITTEE for Industrial Technologies is to be set up to advise the Department of Trade and Industry on measures necessary to promote greater awareness of a number of multidisciplinary technologies which are not being adequately applied by all sectors of industry.

It is estimated that the increased application of these technologies could result in benefits of up to £1,500 million a year in the manufacturing, service and distribution industries.

The Committee will formulate policy on the promotion of industrial technologies as an entity and co-ordinate action on each of the individual technologies, which at present include tribology, terotechnology, corrosion technology and materials handling.

Tribology and terotechnology are already promoted by the Department through Committees which are being reconstituted to become bodies giving expert advice to the new Committee. Similar bodies will be formed to advise the main Committee on corrosion technology and materials handling.

Mr. Gilbert A. Hunt, CBE, managing director and chief executive officer of Chrysler United Kingdom Ltd. has been appointed chairman of the main Committee.

The deputy chairman is Dr. H. Peter Jost, CBE, director, Williams Hudson Ltd. and Stothert and Pitt Ltd., who as chairman of the Committee on Tribology has pioneered much of the work leading up to the decision to promote industrial technologies. Dr. Jost will also be chairman of a small Management Board which is being set up to assist the main Committee.

Major General Sir Leonard Atkinson, KBE, managing director of Harland Simon Ltd. (part of the Weir Group), director, Weir Engineering Industries, and chairman of the Committee on Terotechnology has been appointed a member of the main Committee.

During a recent two-day visit to Wales, Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, met members of the Development Corporation for Wales, which has been concerned with a forthcoming trade mission to China. The Secretary of State for Wales, Mr. Peter Thomas (right) and Mr. Chataway are seen talking to officials of the Chinese Embassy, Mr. Meng Ching-yu (centre), Acting Commercial Councillor, and Mr. Chang Yao Huan. On the left is Mr. D. G. Badham, Development Corporation chairman.

New Industrial Director for Scotland

THE Minister for Industrial Development, in consultation with the Secretary of State for Scotland, announced on May 12 the appointment of Mr. Dennis Kirby as Industrial Director in the Department's Scottish Industrial Development Office.

Mr. Kirby will have the statue of an Under Secretary and will be based in Glasgow.

His main task will be the promotion of industrial development in Scotland and he will be concerned with the allocation of regional selective assistance.

In this he will work in close co-operation with the Department's Director for Scotland, Mr. John Warne, whose appointment as an Under Secretary in the Scottish Industrial Development Office was announced two months ago. It is intended that Mr. Kirby should take up his appointment towards the end of June.

Mr. Kirby, 49, has been General Manager of Irvine New Town since 1967. From 1963 to 1967 he was General Manager of the New Town of East Kilbride.

Statement on steel industry

MR. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry, made a statement in the House of Commons on the steel industry. He said: 'As the House knows, the British Steel Corporation already has approval to invest, in the current financial year, some £265 million as compared with about £80 million in the year 1969-70. To ensure continuity of this high momentum of investment, provisional approval is now being given for a further £200 million to be committed towards the 1973-4 programme.

'Investment in development of the main existing plants over the period 1970-1 to 1973-4 is now planned to reach, approximately, the following levels:

	£m
Llanwern	90
Port Talbot	45
Scunthorpe (including Immingham Harbour)	250
South Teesside	130
Ravenscraig	55

'The expenditure at these principal plants is, of course, in addition to substantial programmes of development elsewhere. This substantial level of investment provides the background to the second report of the Joint Steering Group covering the BSC's prospects to 1980.

'After careful review the Group, which, as the House will recall, included representatives both of Government Departments and of the British Steel Corporation, has reached the conclusion that the British Steel Corporation should, by 1980, aim at an increase in its capacity to a level within the range 28 to 36 million ingot tons. This revised target takes into account the need to ensure an adequate supply of steel to provide for the sustained rate of economic expansion which is envisaged for the years immediately ahead. It also takes into account assessments of future trends of steel worldwide, on which the Government have had separately the advice of external consultants.

The British Steel Corporation, like the Government, agrees with this capacity target in its further work on its programme for modernisation and expansion.

'The work on this programme is being continued as a matter of urgency, and the Corporation expects to be able to make firm strategic recommendations later in the year. The Government will, of course, be closely involved in the strategic decisions and in particular the extent and siting of any major steel developments to come into production before 1980. In reaching these decisions we shall have regional policy factors much in mind. It will be important to maintain flexibility to modify the programme as necessary in later years.

'I am glad to be able to tell the House that progress is being made with arrangements for the regular reporting by the Corporation of performance against plans; and for the submission of investment proposals with adequate supporting data to enable the Government to reach firm conclusions on the Corporation's investment plans. These will help to clarify the responsibilities of Government and the Corporation in this area. In the meantime, BSC is continuing its drive towards achieving greater efficiency.'

The Coal Mines (Mines Management) Regulations 1972

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has laid before Parliament the Coal Mines (Mines Management) Regulations 1972, which will come into operation on May 22, 1972.

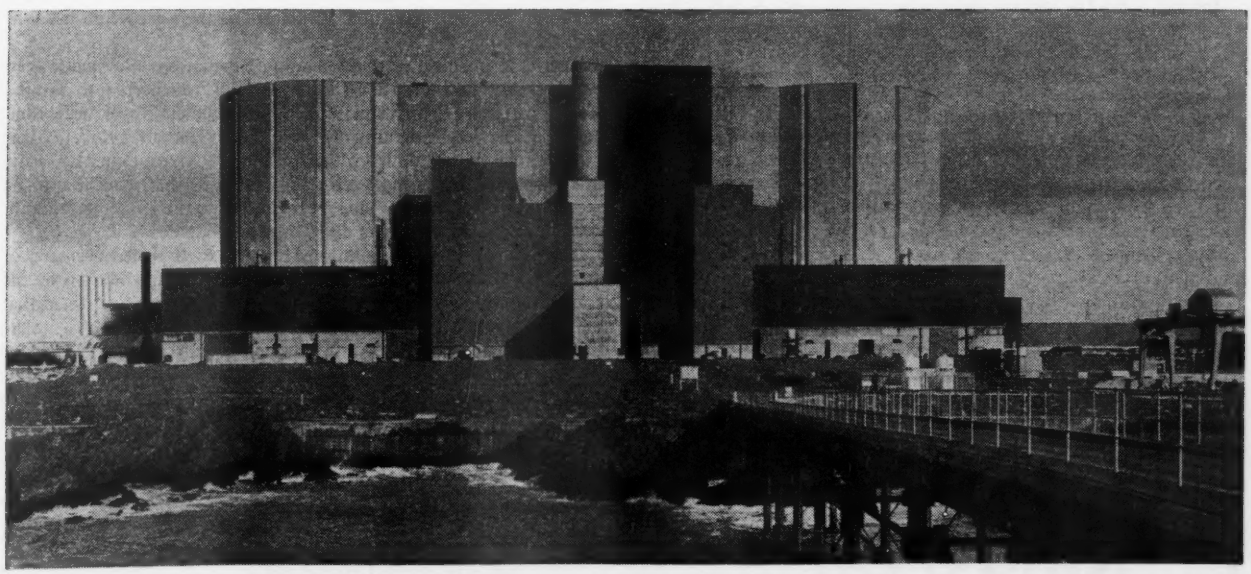
The Regulations will bring into force the provisions of the Mines Management Act 1971 in relation to large, modern coal mines at which more than 750 persons are employed, or at which two or more coal production shifts are worked in any period of 24 hours.

Under the powers conferred by the Act, such mines may now have managers' assistants appointed to them with written instructions from the manager conferring statutory responsibility and authority. This will ease the burden on the managers of such mines, whose task is becoming increasingly complex and difficult.

The Regulations lay down the qualifications needed by managers' assistants; prevent them, except with the approval of the Inspector, from being given statutory responsibilities at more than one mine, and provide that a copy of their written instructions be displayed at the mines so that all concerned may read them.

The provisions of Section 2 of the Act will also apply to the mines specified in the regulations. Under-managers who have written instructions from the manager requiring them to be on duty at certain times are given an additional statutory defence in the event of contraventions of the law occurring when they are off duty and to which no act or omission of theirs has contributed. This will improve supervision by enabling under-managers to work shifts without incurring responsibility for each other's actions.

The Regulations were prepared after consultation with the National Coal Board, representatives of management, officials and workmen and the professional bodies concerned.



Wylfa Nuclear Power Station in Anglesey was officially opened on May 12 by Mr. Melvyn W. Rosser, Chairman of the Welsh Council. Costing about £130 million to build, this is the eighth and last of the first-generation Magnox nuclear stations to be built for the CEGB. Wylfa first began to feed electricity into the national grid in 1971 and has already achieved an output higher than that of any other nuclear power station in the world—over 700 megawatts. It has a design output capacity of 1,180 megawatts.

New regulations for hovercraft

AN Order in Council made under the Hovercraft Act 1968 was presented to Parliament on May 8 providing for the registration of hovercraft and making provision regarding the safety of hovercraft. The title of the Order is the Hovercraft (General) Order 1972 and will come into operation on June 26, 1972.

The Order provides that, with certain exceptions, all hovercraft used in the United Kingdom shall be registered with the Department of Trade and Industry. The provisions are along similar lines to those applicable to civil aircraft. Unlike the corresponding provisions for ships, registration of hovercraft will not be regarded as proof of title.

The Order also provides that all United Kingdom registered hovercraft must have either a current Safety Certificate or a current Experimental Certificate issued by the Civil Aviation Authority and sets out the conditions under which Certificates are to be issued. United Kingdom registered hovercraft, used for commercial purposes, will also, under the terms of the Order, be required to have a DTI Operating Permit. A variety of other provisions are made concerning the duties of operators and captains of hovercraft and stipulating certain operating conditions.

Parliamentary approval is being sought for a further Order in Council, to be known as the Hovercraft (Application of Enactments) Order 1972. Until the passage of the Hovercraft Act in 1968, hovercraft were frequently treated as ships or aircraft without it being possible to say definitely that they were one or the other. The new Order will apply many of the laws relating to ships, aircraft and motor vehicles to hovercraft, which henceforth are to be treated as a distinct type of vehicle.

Safety of petroleum exploration and production operations at sea

A FURTHER step towards statutory control of the safety of offshore drilling operations is signified by the publication on May 10 of the Offshore Installations (Registration) Regulations 1972, and the Offshore Installations (Managers) Regulations 1972.

These are the first Regulations to be made under the Mineral Workings (Offshore Installations) Act 1971, which came into force on April 21, 1972, except for Sections 4 and 5, which come into force on August 31 next.

The Regulations published on May 10 will be effective from June 30 and August 31 respectively and will:

(*a*) require all offshore installations operating in UK waters (including the Continental Shelf) to be registered with the Department of Trade and Industry from June 30, 1972, and

(*b*) lay down the form of notification to be given to the Department when installation managers are appointed—as prescribed by Section 4 of the Act—to be in charge of safety on board. These managers will have to be appointed by August 31, 1972.

The Government propose to make further Regulations in stages. The next Regulations will probably cover the keeping of safety records and the powers and duties of Inspectors. These will be followed by measures affecting operational safety matters such as emergency equipment and procedures, accident reporting, equipment and work on or around installations, health and welfare matters; and also certification of installations as safe work places.

Organisations representative of persons that will be affected have been consulted and will continue to be consulted by the Department throughout the preparation of all the Regulations.

The Mineral Workings (Offshore Installations) Act provides for the safety, health and welfare of persons on offshore drilling installations, and for the safety of such installations and the operations carried out on or near them.

Princess Margaret travelled over the Bay of Biscay at 1,300 mph—twice the speed of sound—during a flight last week in Britain's Concorde 002. She is seen on return to RAF Fairford with Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace, and Mr. Brian Trubshaw, British Aircraft Corporation's chief test pilot.

The Act applies to all fixed and moveable oil and gas drilling and production platforms and any other mineral working installations used offshore in waters around the United Kingdom, including the UK Continental Shelf.

It implements the central recommendation of the Tribunal of Inquiry into the loss of the 'Sea Gem' (Cmnd 3409) that a statutory code of safe practice, supported by credible sanctions, should be applicable to structures on the UK Continental Shelf. Operators have been required—as a condition of their licences—to comply with the non-statutory Institute of Petroleum 'Code of Safe Practice for Drilling, Production and Pipeline Operations in Marine Areas', but as regulations are made under the new Act they will be required to comply with the new statutory provisions.

The Merchant Shipping (Tonnage) (Amendment) Regulations 1972

REGULATIONS amending the Merchant Shipping (Tonnage) Regulations 1967 were laid before Parliament on May 9 and will come into force on June 1, 1972. Entitled The Merchant Shipping (Tonnage) (Amendment) Regulations 1972, these regulations amend the method by which merchant ships to be registered in the United Kingdom are to be measured to determine their gross and net tonage.

The main purpose of the amending Regulations now made is to provide that in the case of foreign ships transferred to United Kingdom registry, any space on or above their upper deck (and described in the Amendment) which, immediately prior to their transfer, was exempted from their national tonnage either by virtue of their being or having been openings in it, shall continue to be exempted when any such ship is registered in the United Kingdom, even though such openings must then be closed.

This change in the regulations relating to the measurement of ships for tonnage takes full account of the recommendation by the Glen Committee on Short Sea Shipping. The Committee stated that differences in interpretation of similar provisions contained in the regulations of various maritime countries governing the tonnage measurement of ships should not be such as would place British owners of smaller types of ships on transfer from a foreign flag to the United Kingdom registry at a competitive disadvantage with their foreign rivals operating similar ships.

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Mr. Noble welcomes growth of Anglo-Brazilian trade

A FORMAL welcome to 40 members of a Brazilian trade mission to London was given by Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade on May 11. The mission, which was on a 10-day visit, was presided over by Senor Marcus Vinicius Pratini de Moraes, the Brazilian Minister for Industry and Commerce.

In his welcoming speech, Mr. Noble said: 'The growth of trade between Britain and Brazil in recent years has certainly been rapid. In 1967 for example total trade between the countries amounted to £46.5 million but by last year—just five years later—the level had reached £153.8 million—an increase of some 231 per cent. By any standards this is a very fine performance.

No doubt some of the Brazilian firms represented here today have been responsible for a considerable amount of this growth. It is my sincere wish that Anglo-Brazilian trade should continue to expand as it did in the last five years.

One of the most effective ways of achieving growth like this is to mount sales missions—like the one present here today—to each others countries. I know that our missions to Brazil always receive considerable help and encouragement from their Brazilian hosts—I am sure you will receive the same treatment here.

Visit to Brazil

As some of you will be aware last month I was able to visit Brazil I was much impressed by what I saw in Rio de Janiero, Brasilia and Sao Paulo. Though the visit was all too short I was able to see something of Brazil's expanding economy as well as meet a number of Brazilian Ministers—including Sr Pratini de Morais—with whom I had most friendly and useful discussions. I was also able to meet and talk to a number of Brazilian and British businessmen, all of whom had great confidence in Brazil's future. I share that confidence.

Investment

A large proportion of our exports to Brazil consist of sophisticated capital equipment, such as is needed for Brazil's exciting development plans. But we can contribute towards Brazil's economic development in more ways than merely selling machinery. We can also encourage British firms to invest there in joint ventures with Brazilian companies or in other ways. Already I am encouraged to note the increasing number of British firms making investments in Brazil and, to promote further such investments, we are now about to introduce a number of new measures. These include schemes to permit British investors to insure themselves against certain risks, to permit official aid for pre investment studies by private investors, to support private investment projects with Government aid, and more advantageous taxation rules. The measures will I am sure provide a useful stimulus for British firms to take full advantage of the many investment opportunities which now exist in Brazil.

Conclusion

'I know the main business of the mission members is to sell their products here but, as industrialists, they would do well while they are here to look at British machinery and technology which would enable them to improve their production and so compete even more successfully in world markets. If time is too short on this trip for them to follow up this suggestion, perhaps I could ask them to note that in March 1974 we shall be staging a major British industrial exhibition in Sao Paulo. We hope that this exhibition will be of great interest to Brazilian industrialists and if any present today go along to the event they could well find the very machine or piece of equipment they require to make them even more efficient.'

Mr. Tom Boardman (left), Minister for Industry, in the control room of Fawley Power Station, Southampton Water, last week. In the centre is Mr. Wilfred Wright, station superintendent, and on the right Mr. Peter Menzies, chairman of the Electricity Council. The large oil-fired station was opened last year, and during his visit Mr. Boardman switched No. 3 generator over to computer control, which, at Fawley, has reached its most advanced state for such applications. Mr. Boardman timed his visit to coincide with a meeting in the station's conference room of the Electricity Council, which once a year holds its deliberations in the provinces.

Mr. Anthony Grant (right), Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, is seen with Mr. Tom McIver, deputy chairman of Swan Hunter Shipbuilders Ltd., during a recent one-day visit to the north-east. Mr. McIver is explaining the layout of the group's shipyard at Wallsend on Tyne.

Catalogues of Government Publications

Her Majesty's Stationery Office offer their customers a comprehensive service which will enable them to judge whether any other titles in the vast output of Government Publications would help them in their work or leisure. Full information about this service can be obtained by sending a postcard to Publicity Section, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Room E22, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN, asking for the CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

Exports of certain textiles articles to Canada

IN the Canadian Budget Speech on May 8 it was announced that the Canadian tariff on dipped woven tyre cord fabrics of man-made fibres (Canadian tariff item 56235-1) and knitted fabrics, garments and made-ups (not otherwise provided for) (Canadian tariff item 56805-1) imported from the UK would be increased forthwith from nil to 12½ per cent and from 20 per cent to 25 per cent respectively.

This action has been taken by the Canadian authorities as compensation, in response to HM Government's imposition of a tariff on imports of woven cotton textiles from the Commonwealth preference area from January 1, 1972. The Canadian action was taken under the authority of the 1947 Anglo-Canadian Exchange of Letters which allowed, *inter alia*, the Canadians the right of duty-free access to the UK market for their textile products. Specific provision was made in the Exchange of Letters for consultations to take place between the two parties and for a consequential adjustment if either side wished to amend or modify what has been agreed. After such consultations with HM Government the Canadians have now decided to reduce the UK tariff preference severely on these two items.

Notes

Following the Crosland statement in 1969, the reason for the Government's decision to introduce a tariff in imports of cotton textiles from the Commonwealth Preference Area was discussed at length with Canadian officials. The quota restrictions on imports from the developing countries (particularly those which as members of the CPA had duty-free access to the UK market) had proved decreasingly effective. The introduction of a CPA tariff at 85 per cent of the MFN rate was intended to provide a more stable and predictable margin of protection.

It was recognised that, as a consequence of the decision, Canadian cotton textile exports to the UK, which amounted to $C10.2 million in 1971, were likely to be adversely affected. We therefore entered into consultation with the Canadians on the form and level of compensation to which Canada would be entitled under the 1947 Exchange of Letters.

In view of the extent of free access already enjoyed by the Canadians to the UK market, any compensation must inevitably have taken the form of an increase in a Canadian tariff on UK goods rather than a reduction in a UK tariff on Canadian goods. In April 1971 we were informed that the compensation which the Canadians proposed to take in this way was an increase in their tariffs on imports from the UK of (1) dipped woven tyre cord fabric of man-made fibre and (2) knitted fabrics, garments and made-ups. Canadian imports of these items from the UK in 1971 were nil and $C46.3 million respectively. No objection was raised to the proposed increase from nil to 12½ per cent on the former item; but the original increase proposed for the latter, from the existing effective rate of 18 per cent (allowing for the direct shipment discount) to the full MFN rate of 27½ per cent (without discount), would in our view have resulted in Canada obtaining excessive compensation in relation to the effect of our tariff on Canadian exports.

Representations were therefore made to the Canadians. They agreed to reduce the rate proposed from 27½ to 25 per cent (without discount), but were not willing to make any further reduction.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these

Competition for research on small firms

DTI TO AWARD £2,000

The Department of Trade and Industry announces an open competition for a research grant of £2,000 to be awarded to the best proposal for a six months research project. The research may examine any aspect of the operation, management or exporting activities of small firms in any sector(s) of trade or industry.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified individuals in any walk of life (except Civil Servants) who are currently resident in the United Kingdom.

The successful applicant will be responsible for carrying out the research and for submitting a report to the Department within six months of the commencement of the research, which must have been started by 30th November, 1972. Closing date for entries to the competition is 3rd July, 1972.

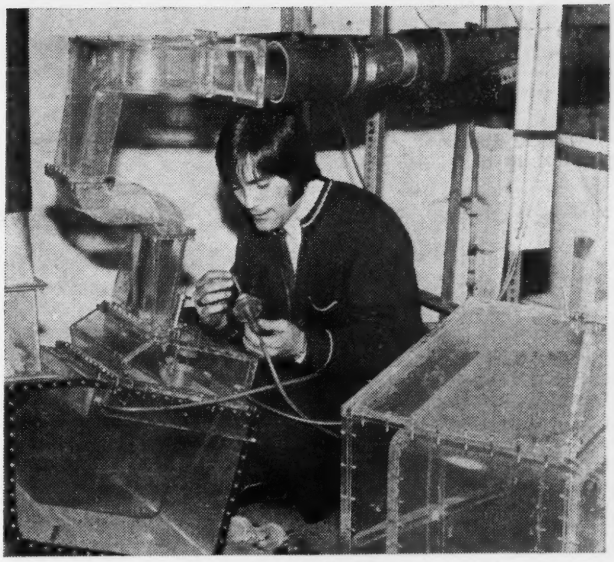
Full details and application forms can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, Small Firms Division (2), Room 245, Abel House, John Islip Street, London, S.W.1, telephone 01-834 4422, Ext. 361 or 14.

materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by June 1.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
28.13	Nitrosylsulphuric acid	Nitrosyl sulphuric acid	December 31, 1972	13847
29.02	1,1,2,2-Tetrabromoethane	Acetylene tetrabromide	December 31, 1972	12513
29.07	4-Chloro-*m*-cresol (-OH at 1)	Parachlorometacresol (PCMC)	December 31, 1972	13900
	4-Chloro-*m*-cresol (-OH at 1), sodium salt	Sodium-4-chloro-3-methyl-phenate	December 31, 1972	13901
29.22	Sodium sulphanilate	Sodium sulphanilate dihydrate, pure	December 31, 1972	13893
29.30	Schradan	bis-NNN'N'-tetra-methylphosphorodiamidic anhydride	December 31, 1972	13894
85.15	The following apparatus for use in aircraft Secondary surveillance radar transponder apparatus capable of interrogation at a frequency of 1,030 MHz on each of the modes A and C and of replying on these modesa t a frequency of 1,090 MHz being apparatus of a type which will have been approved by the Civil Aviation Authority, at the date of the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) Order in which this proposed exemption is included, under Article 14(5) of the Air Navigation Order 1972, for use in aircraft of not more than 5,700 kilogrammes maximum total weight authorised, flying in controlled airspace in accordance with the Instrument Flight Rules as defined in the Air Navigation Order, but not for use in other aircraft	Transponder systems	December 31, 1972	11057/2



Tests are carried out at Hamworthy Engineering's test rig on a one-tenth scale perspex model of a boiler and air ducting for a new tanker ship for Norway. On the right is the model of a marine boiler for France.

List of language courses

A BOOKLET containing information about language courses available to businessmen in London has been published by the Junior Chamber of Commerce for London.

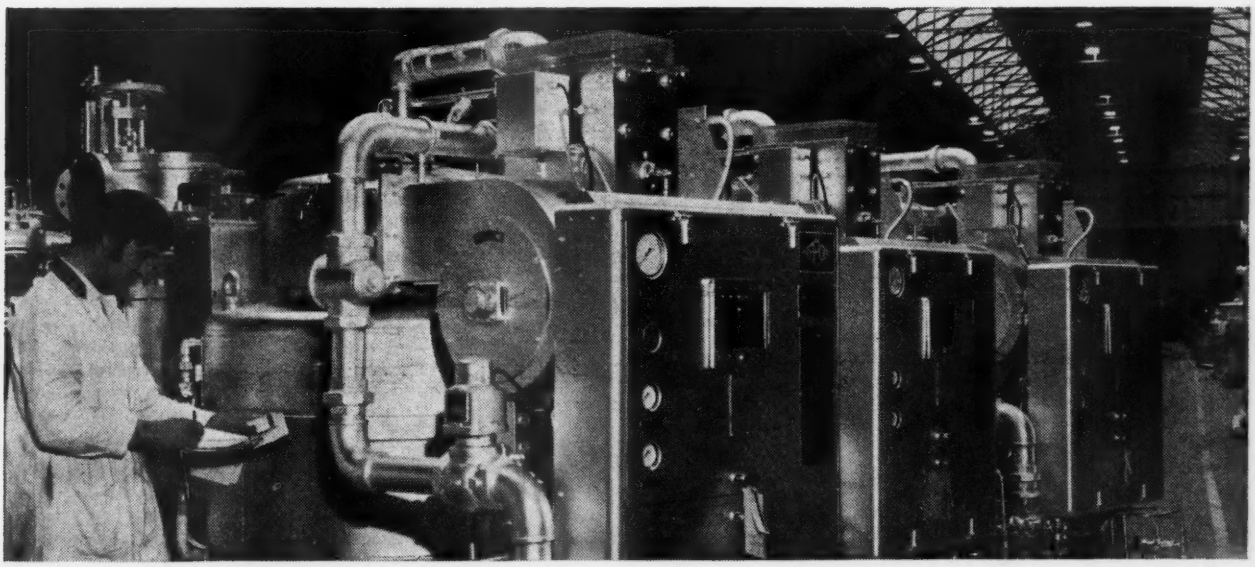
Undertaken as part of a two-day international trade project on May 22 and 23, the booklet compares the type of tuition of each course with the cost and scope, etc. Available price 50p including postage from P. Drummon, Central Asbestos Co. Ltd., Central House, Thomas Road, London E14 7BQ.

SS 'London Valour'

THE report of the Court of Inquiry into the stranding of SS *London Valour* was due to be read on Wednesday, May 17 in Court No 12, The Law Courts, Strand WC2.

The *London Valour* was berthed outside Genoa Harbour, preparing to discharge cargo. She dragged her anchor during a storm and crashed into a jetty.

Eighteen members of the crew of 56 and two women passengers lost their lives.



An inspector at Stone-Platt Crawley checking a batch of three Stone-Vapor 6145 coiled-tube automatic boilers before despatch to the Voros Oktober textile works at Budapest. Fired by natural gas, they will be used to supply process steam for underwear production. They will automatically follow the demand of sophisticated process cycles, meeting full load within two minutes of switch-on from cold.

POINTS from PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the points in these pages are published in *Hansard*

MONDAY, MAY 8

Future of the steel industry

Shortly before the Minister for Industry's statement on the steel industry (see page 285), Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was asked to what extent Great Britain's entry into the European Economic Community would assist or hamper future investment. Mr. Davies said the review had not been discussed with the Communities. After accession, steel producers would have to notify investment proposals to the Commission, who might give a reasoned opinion on them; the opinions were advisory and were not binding on enterprises, and there was no power to prevent investment. 'I have no reason to believe steel investment will be adversely affected by entry', he said.

Development areas

Mr. Davies was asked for a statement giving details of the organisation of his department regarding the work of attracting industry to the development areas. He replied: 'The organisational structure was outlined in the White Paper on Industrial and Regional Development (Cmnd 4942). The manning of this structure is proceeding apace.'

CBI price restraint

Asked for a statement about the latest position regarding his discussions with the Confederation of British Industry concerning renewal of that body's price restraint guidelines, Mr. Davies said he understood that the Council of the CBI had deferred until July a decision about renewal of the guidelines.

RB-211 engine funding

Mr. Davies, asked when he expected to announce his decision on the funding of an uprated version of the RB-211, said the chairman of Lockheed raised this with him when he met him on April 10. 'I am in discussion with Rolls-Royce (1971) about this question and have just received proposals from them', he continued.

Vinter Committee report

A Member requested a statement on the Vinter Committee Report, and Mr. Davies said the Government was examining all aspects of the country's investment in nuclear power. Decisions would be announced as soon as possible.

Total debts outstanding

What was the total debt outstanding to finance houses and retailers at the end of January 1972? asked a questioner. Mr. Davies said the information was given in Table 160 of the Monthly Digest of Statistics for March 1972. This showed that instalment debt owing to finance houses and retailers totalled £1,643 million.

Machine-tool industry

Asked for a further statement on the allocation among public bodies of increased Government expenditure to assist the machine-tool industry, Mr. Davies said the estimated allocation between public bodies was:

British Railway Workshops	£1 million
Government Training Establishments	£0.75 million
Royal Ordnance Factories and Naval Dockyards	£2 million
Universities	£1 million
Polytechnics and Further Education Colleges	£4-5 million

Exporters to Chile

Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, answered a question as to whether following the Chile debt talks in Paris, Export Credits Guarantee Department credit was now available to exporters to that country. He said: 'The Export Credits Guarantee Department is freely insuring short term credit in Chile, but other business is subject to restriction. The Department will keep the continuance of these facilities under review in the light of discussion with Chile about the existing UK commercial debt.'

Protective footwear

Mr. Noble was asked if he would ban the import of protective footwear which did not conform to the standards approved by the British Safety Council. He replied that import controls would not be appropriate, nor by themselves effective, to ensure the use of proper protective footwear in British industry. Prescribing and enforcing standards where necessary was a matter for the Secretary of State for Employment.

EEC silver standards

Two questions were put asking which Acts of Parliament or Orders in Council concerning hallmarking of silver required repeal or amendment if Great Britain joined the European Economic Community, and what agreement had been reached with the European Economic Community to ensure that if Great Britain entered the Community the law governing hallmarking would remain as at present and that silver sold in the United Kingdom would continue to have the point 925 content. Mr. Noble replied that there was no Community legislation which affected our hallmarking law.

The same Member also asked what was the minimum content of pure silver required in articles sold as silver in each of the European Economic Community countries. Mr. Noble said the permitted minimum in these countries was 800 parts per thousand except in Belgium, where it was 500 parts, and West Germany which prescribed no minimum.

EEC textile policy

Mr. Noble answered a query on progress made in negotiations with the European Economic Community regarding textiles, saying: 'The Community does not yet have a common commercial policy for textiles generally. We have begun discussions with the Commission about the underlying principles of such a policy which will take time to evolve.'

Monthly trade figures

Mr. Noble refused a request to change the system of reporting trade figures by giving them on a quarterly instead of a monthly basis. He said the monthly trade figures, though subject to irregular movements and special influences, were of value if properly used and interpreted.

Cotton and yarn imports

A Member asked what quantities of yarn and cloth had been given relief or allowed into the country in the last year under section 7 of the Import Duties Act 1958, and what quantities of three fold 8S cotton yarn were included in the total. Mr. Noble replied that the information in the form requested was not readily available. The value of imports of yarn and cloth on which import duty was remitted under Section 7 of the Import Duties Act 1958 in the year ending March 31, 1972 was:

Woollen yarn and cloth	£92,959
Cotton yarn and cloth	£208,586
Man-made-fibre yarn and cloth	£1,938,488
Other yarns and cloth	£329,611

Relief was not given on any imports of three fold 8S cotton yarn.

Unsolicited goods and advertisements

How many complaints had the department received concerning unsolicited advertisements or unsolicited goods during 1971? asked a Member. Mr. Noble said that during 1971 he had received eight complaints concerning unsolicited advertisements and 10 complaints concerning unsolicited goods.

Doorstep salesmen

Would he introduce legislation to protect consumers from the approaches and techniques of doorstep salesmen? Mr. Noble said: 'The Government are considering very sympathetically those recommendations of the Crowther Committee on Consumer Credit which relate to door-to-door selling. The Government has no other plans for legislation in this field; they consider that adverse publicity is one of the most effective means of countering undesirable doorstep selling techniques.'

Breakfast cereals

Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace, responsible for weights and measures matters, was asked if he would make use of his powers under the Weights and Measures Act 1963 to rectify the anomaly whereby breakfast cereals in flake form had to be sold in standardised quantities while other forms were excluded from this requirement. He said the Department would be discussing with the manufacturers whether it would be practicable and convenient to extend the present arrangements to some other types of breakfast cereal.

Chocolate bars

Mr. Onslow, asked if he would introduce an order to compel manufacturers of chocolate bars and similar confectionery to state the correct weight on such products, where this was less than 3 oz., said it would be unrealistic to consider any change in the quantity marking provisions at the present time. This was because of draft EEC directives covering chocolate and sugar confectionery bars which would raise this limit slightly. In the discussions in Brussels, in which the UK has been participating, officials had had consumer interests very much in mind.

Concorde noise

What consideration was being given to the prevention of shipping from straying into coastal areas which might be affected by the sonic booms of high intensity associated with the commencement of supersonic flight, should the Concorde go into commercial service, and what experiments in the measurement of the intensity of superbooms had been carried out in the Concorde flight programme, in view of the recent resolution of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe on repercussions of supersonic civil flights on human and natural environment? asked two questions. Mr. Onslow replied: 'The increased over-

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pressures which occur on acceleration to supersonic speed have been carefully studied. There has been very extensive supersonic flying over the sea, and there is no record of superbooms having caused damage to ships. No special arrangements for the control of shipping are therefore envisaged.'

Asked for the latest estimates of the subsonic noise levels for Concorde, and whether he would obtain a progress report from the manufacturers, and make a statement upon the work being done on reducing the noise levels of Concorde at landing and take-off to no worse than those produced by Trident III, BAC 1-11, Boeing 747-200B, and Tristar, respectively, Mr. Onslow stated: 'Considerable effort is being devoted to reduce Concorde's engine noise to the lowest practicable level and regular progress reports are received by the Department from the manufacturers. But it has always been recognised that it would not be practicable to reduce the noise to the levels of those aircraft mentioned by my hon. Friend the Member for Heston and Isleworth. The manufacturers' estimates are that at entry into service Concorde's noise will be comparable to that of Boeing 707, DC 8 and VC 10.'

Space-shuttle project

On funds allocated by the department to assist participation by British industry in the space-shuttle project, Mr. Onslow said some £750,000 had been allocated for various technical and economic studies of the post-Apollo programme, including the space-shuttle project. About two-thirds of this was for European Space Conference studies, in which British industry participated. The remainder had been made available direct to the industry for studies in collaboration with US firms.

Hovercraft certification

Mr. Onslow was asked about certification fees for the British-made HM2 sidewall hovercraft and the Italian made H57 hydrofoil. He said operation of the HM2 hovercraft was at present regulated by a permit to fly, costing £1, backed by a Certificate of Construction and Performance, issued free. The H57 hydrofoil required a ship's passenger certificate and, under certain circumstances, a radio certificate at a total cost of £147.20 plus any surveyor's attendance costs abroad. New fees based on actual costs for certification of both hovercraft and hydrofoils would be introduced shortly.

Quiet aircraft engines

Mr. Onslow said estimates made of the effect on overall noise levels in the vicinity of airports which would be made by the increasing use of quiet engines and improved operating techniques by the year 1985 were included in the document *Maplin Airport—Choice of Sites for Runways*, published on April 12. They related to conventional take-off and landing aircraft, including supersonic aircraft, and showed an expected average noise reduction in 1985 of more than 8 PNdB per aircraft movement. They did not take into account improved operating techniques.

SS 'Richard Montgomery'

A Member asked if, in view of new evidence in his possession, that the wreck of the 'Richard Montgomery' was not secure against disturbance and the risks of explosion were not decreasing as time passed, he would order an underwater survey of the wreck and its cargo as a preliminary to ordering a fresh inquiry into the possibility of removing this hazard to shipping. Mr. Onslow said the security arrangements had recently been strengthened and a diving survey was to be undertaken this summer.

Gas explosions

Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry, was asked how many gas explosions causing injury or damage were reported in 1971, and how this compared with the two previous years. He said figures of serious cases were available for 1969 only. In that year they numbered 97, in 1970 the number was 95, and in 1971 67. For the purpose of reporting, cases were regarded as serious when they caused damage of £100 or more or involved fatalities. The number of explosions causing fatalities in the above years was four, seven and three respectively.

Oil refining in Scotland

Asked what proportion of North Sea oil he expected to be refined in Scotland, and what proportion would be transported as crude oil, Mr. Boardman said much of the production currently in prospect was planned to be refined in Grangemouth refinery, which British Petroleum Company intended to expand. The remainder would be refined elsewhere in UK or exported, but it was too early to estimate proportions.

Steel industry in Scotland

Asked for a statement regarding future participation by private enterprise in the steel industry in Scotland, Mr. Boardman said there were no proposals from the steel industry before him. 'But as my right hon. Friend has informed the House, we do not intend to use our powers relating to private sector steel investment in any restrictive way, whether in Scotland or elsewhere', he went on.

Natural-gas power stations

Mr. Boardman gave figures for applications received for natural gas to be used to fuel generating stations. Approval was given, in 1967 and 1970, for two power stations—Hams Hall C and West Thurrock—to be converted to dual coal/gas firing. Apart from an old application now in abeyance, to convert the oil-fired station at South Denes, there were no outstanding applications from the CEGB.

Nuclear reactors

Mr. Boardman told a Member that no advanced gas-cooled reactors had been sold to overseas countries since 1970.

He gave the date for the commissioning of the prototype fast breeder reactor at Dounreay as during 1973. The R and D programme was aimed at making possible the operation of commercial fast reactors from the early 1980s.

Coal industry

Mr. Boardman was asked what estimate he had made of coal requirements for 1972 and estimated United Kingdom output, what was the deficit he estimated by subtracting output from requirements, and thus how much coal in million of tons he estimated would be imported. He replied that, before the dispute, the annual rate of coal production was close to 150 million tons, but strike losses would bring output well below that level in 1972. Consumption and stocks had also been affected. 'It would not be helpful to publish estimates which must be subject to considerable uncertainty. Imports will depend on decisions by importers and the requirements of consumers', he said.

In another request for figures, he said total coal production, deep-mined and open-cast, in the 52 weeks ended April 22 was 119 million tons. In the 12 months to the end of March, 5 million tons were imported at a total cif cost of £49 million. Production figures were published in the Department's weekly Statistical Statement and imports in the monthly Overseas Trade Statistics.

Would he give a general direction to the Coal Board to increase the proportion of coal mined from open-cast mines? He said not. The National Coal Board were fully aware of the importance of open-cast coal production, but in granting authorisation for particular sites it was his responsibility, under the Opencast Coal Act of 1958, to have regard for the preservation of amenity.

Regional incentives to industry

Asked for a statement regarding the proposed duration of the present package of regional incentives offered to industry, Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, said that, as announced in the White Paper on Industrial and Regional Development (Cmnd 4942), the Government intended to maintain the new system at least until the transitional period of entry to Europe was over, ie to January 1, 1978.

Public finance to companies

Asked to detail the arrangements for monitoring the expenditure of public finance to companies in the private sector under the terms of the Local Employment Act, Mr. Grant said: 'Loans made under the Act may only be used for specified purposes and may be recalled in appropriate circumstances. During the term of the loan, the Department keep in close touch with the borrower who must provide regular accounts and conform to conditions laid down in a legal agreement. This monitoring work is carried out by the Department in consultation, where appropriate, with the Advisory Committee. Building grants are also made subject to appropriate conditions, which are reinforced by periodic checks on the use of the buildings. Grants under Section 4 are payable only on the production of evid .ce that the expenditure in question has bee.. incurred.'

North Sea oil

How many Scottish companies were involved in projects concerned with North Sea Oil? asked a Member. Mr. Grant said nine companies registered in Scotland were licensed to search for and produce oil or gas, and an increasing number of firms were supporting these operations.

Chemical plant

A question asked if, in view of the forecast, details of which were in his possession, by the Chemical Industries Association that there would be a continued decline in spending on chemical plant in 1973 and 1974, whether he would take steps designed to prevent this, in addition to the proposals in the Budget. Mr. Grant said a decline from the record 1970 level of investment was to be expected until the present considerable over-capacity worldwide was worked off. It affected mainly plant for basic chemicals. The Budget measures would gradually bring improvement to this sector, and he had no immediate plans for additional measures.

Employment Act assistance

A Member asked what was the total amount of financial assistance granted on the recommendation of the Local Employment Act Financial Advisory Committee, the number of firms in receipt of such assistance and the ratio of finance to jobs thereby created in each of the last 10 years. Mr. Grant replied: 'I regret that information is not readily available in precisely this form.' However he circulated a table giving details in respect of all assistance approved under Sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Act and the estimated employment. It was not possible to provide a meaningful ratio between this assistance and the employment provided since

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POINTS FROM PARLIAMENT
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assistance was not the only factor influencing the creation of employment.

Years	(1) Projects (number)	Value of offers £'000 (2) Govt. factories	(3) Loan	(4) Grant	(5) Total	(6) Estimated Employment
1962/63	136	5,367	4,589	6,118	16,074	27,100
1963/64	483	5,558	18,959	5,694	30,211	41,800
1964/65	971	12,730	10,429	17,449	40,608	60,243
1965/66	1,250	12,397	9,569	20,348	42,314	92,494
1966/67	1,701	14,365	13,248	27,818	55,431	86,183
1967/68	1,697	11,538	13,707	21,194	46,439	67,404
1968/69	2,414	13,894	17,667	23,354	54,915	75,134
1969/70	1,931	17,988	28,088	37,777	83,853	96,770
1970/71	1,748	7,869	28,022	34,294	70,185	83,319
1971/72*	1,645	8,095	15,098	41,061	64,254	61,824

* Provisional figures.

Film finance

A Member asked when the National Film Finance Corporation was to receive the sum of money promised by Her Majesty's Government under the Films Act 1970, and whether the plan for the National Film Finance Corporation to raise money in the City of London, to be matched by a contribution from the Treasury, had been put into operation, or when the National Film Finance Corporation would begin to operate the scheme. Mr. Grant said advances of £7¼ million within the total of £11 million authorised by the films legislation had so far been made to the National Film Finance Corporation. 'In June last year the Government stated that it was their intention to withdraw from the financing of the production of films. They accordingly welcomed the proposal of the Corporation to set up a consortium in co-operation with private interests and had agreed to advance loans of up to a maximum of £1 million on condition that the private sector would put up £3 for every £1 from public funds. The Corporation have been able to raise £750,000 from private sources. The Government have now agreed to contribute £1 million to the consortium to support its efforts to achieve financial independence. The Government does not however intend to make any further advances in the future', said Mr. Grant.

Bolton Committee

Asked how many of the Bolton Committee's recommendations regarding small businesses had been implemented to date, Mr. Grant said so far decisions had been taken, or the Government had announced its position, on 25 recommendations.

TriStar purchases

What applications had been received from British European Airways for financial approval to purchase the TriStar aircraft fitted with RB-211 engines? asked a Member. Mr. Onslow said neither BEA nor the British Airways Board had as yet made such an application.

Imports of footwear

A Member asked Mr. Noble to list details of all trade agreements affecting the import of footwear which had been finalised in each of the five years to December 31, 1971, and indicate the value and volume of footwear imports from the respective countries in each of these years. Referring the Member to the answer he gave on April 24 on trade agreements providing for the import of footwear, Mr. Noble gave details of quotas established in each of the last five years for imports of certain footwear from certain Eastern Area countries, as follows:

	Import quota description	Quota value
Poland		
1967-70	Rubber footwear	£75,000
1971	Footwear wholly of rubber or with uppers mainly of rubber. Footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	£75,000
East Germany		
1967	Footwear, other than of rubber	£10,000
1968-9	Footwear, other than of rubber	£25,000
Hungary		
1967-8	Rubber footwear	£55,000
1969-70	Rubber footwear	£75,000
1971	Footwear wholly of rubber or with uppers mainly of rubber. Footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	£85,000
Czechoslovakia		
1967	Rubber footwear	£60,000
	Carpet slippers with rubber soles and textile uppers	£20,000
1968	Rubber footwear	£45,000
	Carpet slippers with rubber soles and textile uppers	£15,000
1969-70	Rubber footwear	£60,000
	Carpet slippers with rubber soles and textile uppers	£20,000
1971	Footwear wholly of rubber or with uppers mainly of rubber. Footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	£70,000
	Carpet slippers with rubber soles and textile uppers	£18,000
Bulgaria		
1967-70	Rubber footwear	£30,000
1971	Footwear wholly of rubber or with uppers mainly of rubber. Footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	£30,000
Romania		
1967-8	Footwear with uppers of leather	£700,000
1968-9	Footwear with uppers of leather	£800,000
USSR		
1967	Rubber footwear	£15,000
1968	Rubber footwear	£20,000
People's Republic of China		
1967	Footwear	£100,000
1968	Footwear, other than entirely of raffia, straw, twine or rope	£100,000
1969-71	Footwear, other than entirely of raffia, straw, twine or rope	£110,000

United Kingdom imports of footwear* from these countries in each of the last five years were as follows:

	1967		1968		1969		1970		1971	
	Pairs	£	Pairs	£	Pairs	£	Pairs	£	Pairs	£
Poland	1,267,238	758,474	1,428,644	986,410	1,308,857	965,212	1,911,000	1,480,257	2,483,000	2,015,623
East Germany	11,512	6,517	15,108	9,959	30,728	22,795	160,000	126,097	569,000	469,911
Hungary	580,929	413,340	569,335	428,230	348,910	304,233	412,000	432,770	180,000	282,441
Czechoslovakia	909,133	592,351	797,907	596,439	887,594	754,303	990,000	1,001,111	1,387,000	1,436,929
Bulgaria	39,324	12,875	16,810	5,148	58,446	17,929	63,000	18,504	34,000	10,474
Romania	719,394	496,416	830,007	658,777	791,187	655,330	858,000	819,861	1,267,000	1,370,255
USSR	62,423	72,205	39,089	73,205	49,232	88,156	28,000	63,739	19,000	37,422
People's Republic of China	257,802	132,494	114,983	40,144	221,150	59,718	19,000	12,312	387,000	131,029

* Footwear with outer soles of rubber, artificial plastic materials, leather or composition leather (SITC(R)85101, 85102). Figures include items of footwear not subject to quantitative control.

Glasgow airport extensions

Asked what further extensions or improvements were proposed at Glasgow Airport, and for a statement, Mr. Onslow said this was primarily a matter for Glasgow Corporation, the owners of the aerodrome, but 'I understand that the Corporation has recently submitted an application for planning permission for extension of the airport terminal at an estimated cost of £7 million.'

Hotel fire-precautions

Mr. Grant was asked, in view of his responsibility for tourism, what effect he expected the Fire Precautions Act to have upon small hotels, and what estimate he had made of the number of hotels which would be required to undertake work directly as a result of the implementation of the Act. Mr. Grant said he could not give an estimate. Questions about the requirements of the Fire Precautions Act were matters for the Secretary of State for Home Affairs. 'I am aware of the concern over the implementation of the Act, and I have discussed this with my hon. Friend the Under Secretary of State for Home Affairs. I understand that he has arranged to have further discussions with my hon. Friend and other hon. Members whose constituents are affected', he said.

Car pollution

Answering a query as to what study he had made of the economic effects on the car industry of proposals for legislation requiring greater pollution control, and if he would make a statement, Mr. Grant said the only proposal so far announced was the control of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon exhaust emission from cars. It would have little effect on car prices and no adverse economic effect on the industry. Full account would be taken of the economic effects of any further proposals.

Industrial development

Mr. Grant answered various questions on industrial development certificates, employment, etc., in Calne and Chippenham RDC, Dearne Valley, the Northern region, Denaby Main, Govan, Oakham and Livingston new town.

TUESDAY, MAY 9

Footwear quotas

Mr. Michael Noble, asked to list the foreign and Commonwealth countries from which footwear might be imported free of quota and the tariffs which might be applicable to the respective countries, and whether footwear was specifically mentioned in any of the trading arrangements the United Kingdom had with these countries for either export or import, said footwear could be imported without restriction from all Commonwealth countries and also from all foreign countries except those comprising the Eastern Area. 'Imports from EFTA countries, the Irish Republic and developing countries benefiting from the United Kingdom's generalised system of tariff preferences are eligible for a nil rate of import duty. Commonwealth Preference Area rates on footwear are also nil in most cases. Imports from all other sources are dutiable at rates ranging from 4p to 20p per pair or 5 to 10 per cent *ad valorem*. Our trade relations with most of these countries are subject to the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the European Free Trade Area Convention and the Anglo-Irish Free Trade Association Agreement. Apart from detailed schedules for origin rules and duty rates in the Anglo Irish Agreement, there are no specific references to footwear in these agreements.'

Advance factories

Asked about advance factories and tenants allocated to them since June 1970, Mr. Grant said 40 Government-owned advance factories

and 10 small nursery units had been allocated since June 1970 and were currently estimated to be providing employment for about 1,300 people. If applicants' estimates at the time of allocation were realised, employment in these factories and intended extensions to them when in full production might total about 4,400.

Hyde development

On the question of industrial development certificates approved in the borough of Hyde following the Government's new measures announced this year, Mr. Grant said there were none in Hyde, but in the Ashton-Under-Lyne travel-to-work area of which Hyde formed part, three industrial development certificates had been approved.

Wales advance factories

Mr. Grant, asked how many advance factories had been built in Wales in the years 1960 to 1971, and for the number allocated tenants in each year, separately, gave the following figures:

Wales: Advance factory completions and allocations on lease

Year	Completions	Allocations
1960	Nil	1
1961	1	Nil
1962	1	1
1963	Nil	1
1964	2	1
1965	2	5
1966	2	4
1967	18	6
1968	10	15
1969	12	7
1970	7	5
1971	4	2
1972 to date	5	1

North Sea gas

A Member queried the current natural gas output of the principal North Sea fields in the English basin, and how these figures compared with the minimum supply for each field negotiated under long-term contracts with the Gas Council. Mr. Boardman said the latest available figure has for 1971, when 18,200,000,000 m3 (provisional) were produced from the West Sole, Leman Bank, Hewett and Indefatigable fields. 'I am unable to supply figures of contracted supplies, which are a commercial matter between the Gas Council and the producing groups,' he said.

Hovercraft and dispersal of oil slicks

Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, was asked if the Government was considering the use of hovercraft in the dispersal of oil slicks around the coast; and what conclusions had been reached.

He answered, 'Consideration has indeed been given to this application of hovercraft, and some preliminary investigations have begun using a Hovermarine HM2 sidewall craft belonging to the Department of Trade and Industry. This type of craft is considered more suitable than the fully amphibious types because its water screws and other immersed parts agitate the water, oil and dispersant. Further research has recently been approved, and experiments will continue in parallel with other trials on the craft. These will investigate the best techniques from the point of view of both efficiency and the effects on the hovercraft.

'However, even though the technical feasibility may be proved satisfactorily, the absence of large numbers of easily available hovercraft does somewhat detract from their utility for the purpose, and it remains the general policy to provide widely disposed means for dispersal which can be applied at short notice to any available vessel in the affected area, which might be anywhere on our many thousand miles of coastline.'

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10

Export Credits Guarantee Department

Answering a question on the review of the organisation of the Export Credits Guarantee Department Mr. Noble said: 'I have now received from Mr. David Scholey his Review of the Export Credits Guarantee Department. I am grateful to him and to the members of his review team for their thorough and constructive work which will point the main lines of development for the Department.

'Much of this comprehensive review concerns the detailed management of ECGD and is not appropriate for publication. I propose, however, with Mr. Scholey's agreement, to publish as soon as possible his summary of the Review and the Recommendations. I have also arranged for the detailed study of the recommendations to be put in hand to enable the Government to take decisions about their implementation.

'The central recommendation, which the Government accepts, is that ECGD should remain a separate executive agency within the Civil Service having a special relationship with the Department of Trade and Industry and with the Treasury.'

Sales of glass

A Member asked for a table giving the value and quantity of production, sales, imports and exports, respectively, of flat glass, safety glass, float glass, plate glass and sheet glass for each of the years 1967 to 1971. Mr. Noble said that figures for production were not available. The only year for which sales data were available is 1968. Provisional figures from the 1968 Census of Production were as follows:

Sales of flat glass and safety glass, 1968

	Value (£'000)	Quantity (thousand square metres)
Flat glass		
Plain sheet window glass	10,703	30,838
Float glass	17,523	12,633
Plate glass	544	157
Rolled, cast, wired, figured and cathedral glass	9,265	12,162
Safety glass for aircraft, road vehicles etc.	18,632	n.a.

Imports and Exports of flat glass and safety glass 1967-71

	Flat glass							
	Plain sheet window glass		Float or plate glass[1]		Other flat glass		Safety glass	
	Value (£'000)	Quantity (thous sq. metres)	Value (£'000)	Quantity (thous sq. metres)	Value (£'000)	Quantity (thous sq. metres)	Value (£'000)	Quantity (thous. sq. metres)
Imports								
1967	1,379	2,961	1,161	675	505	465	170	N/A[2]
1968	1,437	3,346	1,164	623	678	614	295	N/A
1969	1,616	3,482	1,331	714	695	551	1,064	N/A
1970	2,679	5,468	1,920	1,113	797	647	3,735	N/A
1971	2,761	5,650	1,624	997	969	741	2,377	N/A
Exports								
1967	2,093	5,110	5,480	3,419	1,135	1,644	775	N/A
1968	2,953	6,110	5,936	3,306	1,436	1,879	1,193	N/A
1969	2,474	4,974	8,742	4,999	1,390	1,803	1,594	N/A
1970	1,943	3,453	7,125	3,993	1,584	1,679	1,748	N/A
1971	2,351	4,235	8,870	4,985	2,033	1,879	2,209	N/A

[1] Separate figures for float and plate glass are not available.
[2] N/A = not available.

Quotas for cotton yarn

Mr. Noble was asked if, in view of the unemployment in Lancashire, he would seek, in his current negotiations, emergency action under Article 135 of the European Economic Community Treaty to continue quotas for cotton yarn if the United Kingdom entered the European Economic Community. He replied 'We could only seek to take protective measures under Article 135 of the Treaty of Accession if difficulties arose during during the transitional period, which starts on the date of accession.'

Rolls-Royce RB-211

Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace, was asked to estimate the life span of the Rolls-Royce RB-211 engine; and how this compared with the life span of comparable engines. He said that the RB-211 engine could reasonably be expected to have an in-service life span of 20 years which was comparable to the expectations for other engines of this sort.

Pint measure glasses

Mr. Cranley Onslow was asked if the Weights and Measures Act 1963 would be amended as to ban the sale of beer by the use of pint measure glasses.

'No,' he said. 'The glass which is designed to be filled to brim measure is preferred by many customers. But those who prefer line measure glasses can make their preference known. Landlords should not have any difficulty in obtaining glasses of the latter type.'

Industrial Reorganisation Corporation

Mr. Grant told a Member that the total amount of public funds allocated to the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation up to the time of its abolition, was £107.6 million. Asked about the return on capital invested by the IRC, he said that details were given in the annual reports laid before Parliament. In its last accounting period—to April 30, 1971—the Corporation's income was £7.0 million from investments valued in the balance sheet at £103.2 million.

EFTA

A Member asked what action was now being taken concerning the European Free Trade Association countries, Switzerland, Sweden, Austria, Finland, Portugal and Iceland, in regard to their future trading arrangement with Great Britain. Mr. Noble said: 'All these countries are currently engaged in negotiations for a series of agreements with the enlarged Community designed to provide basically for free

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POINTS FROM PARLIAMENT
continued

trade in industrial products. The United Kingdom is closely associated with these negotiations. It is hoped to conclude them by the end of June or early July.' Mr. Noble was also asked what action was now going to be taken in regard to the tariff barrier which would penalise the Finnish paper trade when Great Britain left EFTA. Mr. Noble said: 'The tariff arrangements for imports of paper products from Finland and the other non candidate EFTA countries are among the matters which are still the subject of negotiation. It can be assumed, however, that no tariff will be raised against Finnish paper in the first year after the UK leaves the European Free Trade Association. Any tariffs raised thereafter will be temporary and it is likely that their effect will be mitigated by the introduction of duty-free quotas based on Finnish exports to the UK during a representative period.'

ndustrial development

Mr. Grant answered questions on industrial development in Hyde, Teeside and Donibristle.

European space conference and British policy

Lord Drumalbyn, Minister without Portfolio, was asked who would represent the Government at the meeting of Ministers responsible for aerospace in Europe when future European projects would be determined. He said 'I presume that my noble friend is referring to the informal meeting of the European Space Conference that is to take place next week to be ollowed by a formal meeting later. The Minister or Aerospace will represent the Government.'

THURSDAY, MAY 11

Steel works in Mexico

A question was asked on the assistance provided by HM Government to the British Steel Corporation during the negotiations for the agreement under which the Corporation became technical and operations adviser to the projected £180 million steel works in Mexico. Mr. Boardman replied 'I am grateful to the right hon. Member for drawing attention to this notable success by the British Steel Corporation. In face of intense international competition, and after complicated negotiations, BSC has been chosen as technical and operating adviser for the construction and commissioning of a major integrated steel works at Las Truchas in Mexico. Two leading British consultants, W. S. Atkins & Partners and McLellan & Partners, will be associated in this task with the Corporation. The British firm of consulting engineers, John Miles & Partners, moreover, carried out the original feasibility study for the steel plant.

'This Department, and others have provided the usual export facilities and have been kept in touch throughout. HM Ambassador in Mexico City and his staff have supported the BSC negotiating team on the spot. The BSC has expressed its gratitude for the official help we have given but credit for the Corporation's success must largely go to its own negotiators and technicians.'

Pyramid selling

Mr. Noble was asked whether the inquiry into the practice of pyramid selling under Section 109 of the Companies Act, 1967 had been completed; and what action was proposed. He answered that inquiries had been made on three occasions into individual companies said to be operating pyramid selling schemes; the position of two more was being considered. Information gained by the use of Section 109 of the Companies Act, 1967, could only be disclosed in the circumstances prescribed by Section 111, but he hoped the findings would assist the DTI in its consideration of whether more general action was needed.

Financial aid to Harland and Wolff

A Member asked to what extent the recently announced statement on financial aid to Harland and Wolff Ltd. would be affected in the event of Great Britain's entry into the European Economic Community; and whether, under present terms of entry, HM Government would be enabled to offer financial aid and subsidies to this and other shipbuilding companies without reference to or the agreement of the Community. Mr. Grant answered that financial aid already announced to Harland and Wolff would not be affected by entry into the EEC. The future extent to which the Government would or would not be able to aid the shipbuilding industry would depend on what relevant Community provisions were in force at the time.

Aircraft movements at Heathrow

Mr. Cranley Onslow, said in reply to a question that the proportions in respect of route lengths of all scheduled air transport movements at Heathrow, for the calendar year 1971, were approximately

under 300 miles	30 per cent
300—400 miles	11 per cent
400—500 miles	12 per cent

Cross-wind limitations on Concorde and Boeing 747s

Questions were asked the expected cross-wind limitations on Concorde and Boeing 747 aircraft landings at Maplin Airport on dry runways, wet runways and icy runways, Mr. Cranley Onslow said: 'The Concorde is designed to operate in cross winds of at least 30 knots for manual landings and 15 knots for automatic landings. The precise cross-wind limitations will not be known until flight testing has been completed. The demonstrated cross wind capability of the Boeing 747 is 30 knots for manual landings. The approved limit is 15 knots for automatic landings. It is normal practice to reduce the manual but not the automatic landing figures by half for landings on wet or icy runways. Cross wind limitations depend on the aircraft chatracteristics and will be no different at Maplin from elsewhere.'

FRIDAY, MAY 12

Mediator

Mr. Heseltine, who was asked to make a statement on the plans to replace British computers in the Mediator air traffic control system with United States built computers, said: 'My Department is still in consultation with the Civil Aviation Authority on the choice of a computer for the Mediator Flight Data Processing System.'

Open-cast mining

Mr. Boardman told a Member who asked on how many occasions over the last two years the Government had rejected an application by the National Coal Board to mine open cast coal; what projects were envisaged in the applications; and what were the reasons given for refusal of the applications, that four applications had been rejected. The projects were the Kingswood site, Staffordshire (twice), the Colliers Row site, Merthyr Tydfil, and the Butterwell site, Northumberland. All were rejected on amenity grounds.

British Lion

Mr. Grant was asked whether, having regard to the undertaking by the department that Shepperton would not be used other than as a film studio, he would give an assurance that the new purchaser of British Lion would not be allowed to use the studios other than for film purposes. He replied: 'The undertakings given when the National Film Finance Corporation sold its interest in British Lion will be taken fully into account in the consideration of the future of Shepperton studios.'

'Royston Grange' collision

Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry made a statement about the collision between the British vessel 'Royston Grange' and a Liberian tanker. He told the House that the 'Royston Grange' was in collision in the river Plate with a Liberian tanker 'Tien Chee' with what appeared to be very serious loss of life. 'I know that the House will wish to join me in expressing sympathy with the relatives of those who have lost their lives. My right hon. Friend has ordered an immediate preliminary inquiry into this disaster and a Senior Surveyor of the Department is proceeding as soon as humanly possible to Montevideo', he said.

British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract 1886-1968

This unique standard work of reference brings together all the main series of official statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and its predecessors since 1886, plus some for even earlier years.
It contains 389 pages of tables and 50 pages of text and the subjects covered are wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices, employment, unemployment, vacancies, family expenditure, industrial accidents, and disputes, membership of trade unions, labour costs and output per head. This will be a most valuable source-book for everyone concerned with the study and formulation of economic policies. £7 (by post £7.24)

HMSO

Free lists of titles (please specify subject/s) are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, P6A, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN.

Government publications can be bought from the Government Bookshops in London (Post orders to P/O Box 569, SE1 9NH), Belfast, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers

Government surplus sales

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

May 24/25, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Golden Lion Hotel, King Street, Stirling

Auctioneers: Dixon & Wallace Ltd. (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow E1. (Tel. 041-554 2447)

Industrial equipment including, Bedford 7-ton van; Neales 6-ton truck mounted crane; industrial tractors; 5-ton Thornycroft firefighting truck; 18,000 lb. freight lifter diesel truck; 2,000 lb. Work Saver electric hydraulic truck; industrial fork lift trucks; mobile stacking machine; welding plant; welding generators; air compressors; pallet transporter; salvage pumps; Bedford pantechnicon; Hillman estate car; high tensile testing machine; hydraulic trolley jacks; firefighting equipment; miscellaneous vehicle spares; photographic equipment; aircraft components and accessories; various trolleys; electrical servicing trailers; electric motors; oscilloscopes; test sets; 100 lb. furnace pots; wooden boxes; oil lanterns copper cases; clothing including, greatcoats; foulweather and arctic clothing; BD and denim clothing; raincoats; boots, etc.; textiles; household and office furniture; machine tools; ferrous and non ferrous metals and many other items of miscellaneous stores.

May 31, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Central Ordnance Depot

Auctioneers: Midland Marts Ltd. (Dept. L), Market Square, Bicester, Oxon OX6 7AL. (Tel. 08692 2073)

Clothing and textiles including, PT vests; white shirts; pyjama jackets; pullovers; trousers; blouses; carpets; mixed rags, etc.; Coventry Climax fork lift trucks; pallet transporters; Gardner diesel engines 6L3; test trolleys; girder hoists; lathes; planing and circular saw bench; milling machines; transformers; condensers; capacitors; switches; rheostats; motors; receiver sets, etc.; tyres; suction hose; portable electric drills; cross saws; hammers; spanners; pliers; portable forges; office safes; kitchen equipment; water bottles and a large quantity of miscellaneous stores.

June 7, 1972 Vehicles and Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The County Hall, Carlisle

Auctioneers: Harrison & Hetherington Ltd. (Dept. L), Botchergate, Carlisle CA1 1SE. (Tel. 0228-26292)

Morris ambulances; Morris Mini Buses; Morris Mini Minors and Saloons; Ford Saloons; Land Rovers; fork lift trucks; grit spreaders; Matador spares; machine and hand tools including, grinding, and flexible drive machines; sanders; electric drills and saws; bench drills; pneumatic drills; riveting guns, etc.; spanners; screwdrivers; hammers; pliers; general electrical items including, distribution panels; tuning units; transformers; R.F. units; capacitors; switches; sockets; modulators; inverters; teleprinters; oscilloscopes; voltmeters; receivers; battery chargers; electric fires; consoles, etc.; pocket and stop watches; binoculars; micrometers; Vernier calipers; gyros; protractors; flight computers; clinometers; exposure meters; also general stores including, oxygen equipment; telephone equipment; photographic equipment; sewing machines; furniture; household utensils; service clothing; boots and shoes; carpets; PVC plastic sheets; suction hose; rack assemblies; tool boxes, etc.

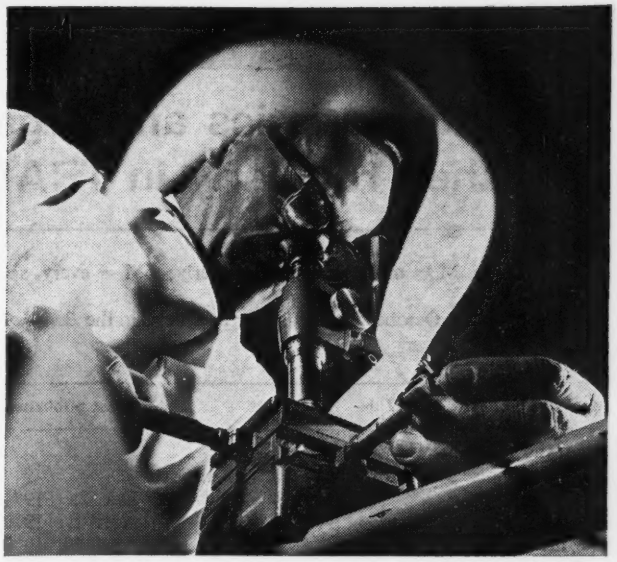
June 20/21, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Branston, Staffs.

Auctioneers: Arnold & Son (Dept. L), 'Modwena House', 13 Market Place, Burton upon Trent, Staffs. (Tel. 0283 64657)

5½ tons Bedford spares; treadle sewing machines; firefighting equipment; photographic equipment and cameras; storage pallets; welding and cutting equipment; power supply and bridge panels; oscillographs; amplifiers; teleprinters; various tools; trailers; plastic sheets 160 ft × 90 ft.; machine tools including, valve grinder and refacing machine; pillar and bench drills; capstan and centre lathes; horizontal and universal milling machines; fly, hydraulic and foot presses; hacksaws; cold saws; universal woodworking machines; marking machines, etc.; firemen's trousers and tunics; rubber knee boots and many items of miscellaneous surplus equipment.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal order only).



Measuring the dimensional accuracy and stability of Premier Plus tape. This new computer paper tape from Boyden Data Papers Ltd. is to play an important role in the £2½ million communications complex at the 1972 Olympic Games. Ten tons, about 20,000 coils, of what is claimed to be the toughest computer paper tape available, has been despatched to Munich and will be used to transmit the results via the vast number of communication terminals direct to news agencies subscribers all over the world. Tape will also be used to provide information in the press- sub-centres at the various stadia and at public information stands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

May 24, 11 am

Location: Supplies Division Store, Water Lane, Clifton, York.

Auctioneers: Brearley, Son and Binns, 15 Lister Lane, Halifax, Yorks (Tel. 60686/7).

Large assemblage of office furnishings, desks, metal cabinets, chairs, tables etc.
Catalogues: price 10p, direct from auctioneer
On view: two days prior to sale.

June 6, 1972

Location: Department of the Environment Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex. (Tel. 01-902 4482)

Auctioneers: Messrs. Fuller Horsey, Sons and Cassell, 52 Bow Lane, London, EC4M 9ET (Tel. 01-248 7954).

Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment, etc. 1 No Marquee 80ft by 30ft—19ft 6in high—6ft 6in. wall, will be offered.
Catalogues: price 5p direct from auctioneer.
View days: day preceding and morning of sale.

ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Tel. 01-606 6699). ECGD has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom; these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

STATISTICS

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6M = every six months.

All dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
Aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	Dec. 2, 1971
Air miss reports (A)	April 1, 1970
Mileage and traffic (A)	April 29, 1970
Trade by air (6M)	April 6, 1972
Balance of payments:	
Civil aviation (A)	Mar. 16, 1972
Trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
UK balance of payments (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	Mar. 9, 1972
Business names registered (A)	Feb. 10, 1972
Capital expenditure:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	April 28, 1971
Industry's capital expenditure (Q)	April 13, 1972
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Chemicals industry (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Clothing: made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	April 27, 1972
Companies:	
Acquisitions and mergers (Q)	Nov. 18, 1971
New companies registered:	
Gt. Britain (M)	This week
N. Ireland (M)	May 11, 1972
Computers:	
UK computer market (Q)	This week
Construction work overseas (A)	Oct. 7, 1971
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	May 11, 1972
Instalment trade credit (A)	April 13, 1972
ECGD business (Q)	April 6, 1972
Electronics capital equipment deliveries, research and development (Q)	Feb. 10, 1972
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries and orders (M)	May 11, 1972
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	May 11, 1972
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	May 11, 1972
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
Registration of films (A)	Feb. 3, 1972
Trends in film going (A)	Aug. 19, 1971
Food:	
Consumption levels (6M)	Mar. 30, 1972
Household consumption (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Footwear industry production, orders and deliveries (M)	May 4, 1972
Foreign trade:	
EFTA trade (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Industrial countries trade and production (Q)	Feb. 24, 1972
World exports of manufactures (A)	Sept. 30, 1970
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Direct exports (A)	April 13, 1972
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	This week
Value of overseas trade (M)	This week
Value of overseas trade: analysis of trends (Q)	May 11, 1972
Hire purchase business (M)	May 11, 1972
Industrial building approved (Q)	April 27, 1972
Industrial development certificates refused (A)	July 15, 1971
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	April 27, 1972
N. Ireland index (M)	May 11, 1972
Wales index (Q)	Dec. 23, 1971
Insurance companies assets (A)	Aug. 12, 1971
Investment:	
Book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept. 23, 1970
Industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	Jan. 13, 1972
Investment and earnings overseas (A)	Mar. 23, 1972
Machine tools deliveries and orders (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (Q)	Mar. 16, 1972
Deliveries (Q)	Mar. 16, 1972
Production (M)	April 20, 1972
Volume of production (M)	April 20, 1972
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	May 4, 1972
Motor trades turnover (M)	This week
Office development permits (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Partnerships registered (A)	Jan. 27, 1971
Pension funds: assets (A)	Aug. 26, 1971
Retail prices index (M)	April 27, 1972
Retail trades:	
Index nos. (M)	May 11, 1972
N. Ireland index (M)	April 27, 1972
Royalty transactions (A)	Mar. 30, 1972
Shipping:	
Nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Mar. 2, 1972
Steel consumption (Q)	This week
Stocks:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	Dec. 23, 1971
Industry's stocks (Q)	April 13, 1972
Retail (M)	This week
Television:	
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
Textiles:	
Activity in the textiles industry (Q)	April 13, 1972
Cotton production (M)	May 4, 1972
Hosiery production (M)	April 27, 1972
Textile orders and deliveries (M)	April 27, 1972
Wholesale houses sales (M)	April 27, 1972
Wool exports (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Wool output (M)	May 4, 1972
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	Oct. 28, 1971
UK tourist traffic (M)	This week
UK official reserves (M)	May 11, 1972
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	Mar. 9, 1972
Index nos. (M)	This week

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	April 6, 1972
Business Monitor titles	May 11, 1972
Customs notices of interest to exporters	May 11, 1972
DTI addresses (regional offices)	May 4, 1972
DTI Regional Directors	Mar. 3, 1971
ECGD local offices	May 4, 1972
Guide to DTI	Feb. 10, 1972
Index Jan.-Mar. 1971	May 26, 1971
Official Receivers' offices	May 20, 1970
Programme of trade promotions	April 20, 1972
Release dates of economic statistics	April 27, 1972

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES—
.. not available
– nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
• five week period
ø fifty-three week period

	Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index £m in base year	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1966	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963				
	26,973		21,763	20,127	20,127	11,372	4,912	1,070	994	944	1,752	Series in £ million			
1966	111	113.2	122	121	108	100.0	124	128	115	128	125	254	143	25	17
1967	113	113.9	127	126	110	101.4	133	124	122	138	142	184	–37	13	22
1968	116	119.8	136	135	112	103.6	139	131	144	145	142	158	23	75	41
1969	118	122.9	143	143	113	103.0	138	140	148	132	132	346	232	26	27
1970	120	124.1	156	155	116	104.2	140	152	157	119	136	260	214	42	13
1971	122	124.9	172	171	119	104.8	142	140	161	121	144	51	–129	–3	36
1970 1st qtr	117	123.8	149	148	114	103.3	135	145	146	114	133	–25	42	1	–41
2nd qtr	121	123.5	155	153	116	104.2	143	153	163	119	137	103	55	12	14
3rd qtr	120	124.3	159	158	117	104.6	140	154	156	121	134	104	44	7	—
4th qtr	122	124.6	163	160	117	104.7	143	157	165	120	139	83	72	23	15
1971 1st qtr	118	124.3	164	161	115	102.1	138	146	148	114	146	82	41	2	–44
2nd qtr	121	125.2	170	170	119	104.4	142	139	164	122	141	–58	–114	12	38
3rd qtr	123	125.6	175	175	120	105.5	142	144	165	122	141	–36	–59	–12	6
4th qtr	124	124.3	179	178	121	107.4	144	133	166	127	147	63	4	–4	36
1972 1st qtr						106.6									
1971 Sept		126.3				105.3									
Oct		124.7				108.4									
Nov		124.4				106.8									
Dec		123.9				107.1									
1972 Jan		124.6				107.0									
Feb		111.9				106.0									
Mar						106.8									

	Orders	Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade (§)		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering and electrical goods† orders on hand (end period)	Retail prices Index		Wholesale price index: all manufacturing industry§§		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)‡	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Exports (¶)	Imports (‖)	
	at 1963 prices	Index‡	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used‡	Manufactured products: home sales‡		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base on index £m in base year	Dec 1963	Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	Jan 31, 1956	Series in thousands			1963	1963	Series in £ million
										4,282	4,362	
1966	115	116.5	*3.9*	108.0	109.6	168.5	323	255	24,835	121	120	83
1967	108	119.4	*2.5*	107.5	110.9	175.3	512	174	24,476	120	130	–298
1968	106	125.0	*4.7*	117.3	115.3	187.3	541	188	24,331	148	159	–291
1969	117	131.8	*5.4*	121.4	119.8	197.4	535	200	24,304	165	165	443
1970	125	140.2	*6.4*	126.2	127.7	217.7	573	186	24,135	184	181	611
1971	114	153.4	*9.4*	132.4	137.7	246.4	744	129		207	197	952
1970 1st qtr	118	136.2	*5.0*	126.3	124.2	209.0	557	194	24,275	181	171	218
2nd qtr	122	139.5	*5.8*	126.1	126.6	214.0	563	188	24,138	183	183	114
3rd qtr	123	141.1	*6.9*	124.9	128.7	219.5	583	185	24,072	175	178	75
4th qtr	125	144.0	*7.7*	127.3	131.4	228.3	586	176	24,054	199	190	204
1971 1st qtr	120	147.9	*8.6*	129.7	134.4	237.5	642	150	23,824	186	189	88
2nd qtr	116	153.2	*9.8*	133.1	137.2	242.4	713	128	23,782	214	199	278
3rd qtr	117	155.3	*10.1*	133.9	139.2	248.6	782	119	23,639	217	197	346
4th qtr	114	157.3	*9.2*	132.9	140.0	257.0	836	118		213	202	240
1972 1st qtr		159.7	*8.0*	134.1 p	141.5 p	265.8 p	877	124		207 p	213 p	
1971 Sept	117	155.5	*9.9*	132.5	139.5	250.0	799	115		223	203	
Oct	116	156.4	*9.4*	132.3	139.8	250.7	813	118		216	202	
Nov	114	157.3	*9.2*	132.8	139.9	257.8	840	120		200	197	
Dec	114	158.1	*9.0*	133.6	140.3	262.6	855	116		222	208	
1972 Jan		159.0	*8.2*	134.8	141.2	265.2	872	119		208 p	204 p	
Feb		159.8	*8.1*	133.7	141.6	265.6	872	126		211 p	216 p	
Mar		160.3	*7.6*	133.9 p	141.8 p	266.5 p	886	126		202 p	221 p	
Apr				134.8 p	142.6 p		890 p	128 p		210 p	220 p	

(†) New series covering SIC Orders VII-IX; previous series also included part of Order XI. (‡) Not seasonally adjusted.
(§) On a balance of payments basis. (‖) Includes payments for United States military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments.
(¶) Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowances for factors affecting recording.
(§§) This now includes food industries.

Monthly report on the economic situation

The following report on the economic situation, prepared by HM Treasury, will be published in *Economic Trends* for May at the end of the month. Unless otherwise stated, this report is based on seasonally adjusted data.

General assessment

DEMAND and activity in the first quarter of this year were adversely affected by the coal strike and associated power cuts which make it difficult to assess the underlying trends. Industrial production in January and February, which was well below the level in the second half of 1971, was particularly affected by the power crisis. The severe disruption to production contributed to the fall in the volume of exports in the first quarter from the level in the second half of last year. The power crisis may also have had a restraining influence on consumers' expenditure which on preliminary estimates was little changed from the preceding half-year level: it is possible too that some expenditure was curtailed in anticipation of the Budget. Little information is available about changes in stocks, but it is likely that investment in stocks fell mainly as a result of the coal strike. Taken together, the available indicators suggest that domestic product was at a lower level than in the second half of last year. Some fall in the level of domestic product in the first quarter was foreseen at the time of the Budget, but much of the loss caused by the strike and its effects is expected to be made up in the current quarter. There will also be a stimulus to demand in the current quarter from the increased personal allowances and cuts in purchase tax rates announced in the Budget, and from the repayment of post-war credits which started in April.

As would be expected following the strong rise in domestic product in the second half of last year, the decline in the pressure of demand for labour appears to have slowed down in the first four months of the current year. The seasonally adjusted total of wholly unemployed (excluding school-leavers) rose by about 35,000 between December and April compared with 74,000 in the preceding four months. At the same time the number of unfilled vacancies has been on a slowly rising trend this year. In the last four months, the number of adult vacancies notified has risen at a monthly rate of about 3,000 and in April was at much the same level as in April 1971.

The all-items retail prices index (not seasonally adjusted) rose by about ¼ per cent in March. The survey on which the index for March was compiled was made before the cut in purchase tax rates announced in the Budget took effect. In the six months to March the index has risen by around 3 per cent compared with some 5½ per cent in the same months a year earlier so that there has been a considerable improvement in price performance between the two periods. In March the index was 7½ per cent higher than a year earlier. The rise in the index excluding seasonal food prices in March was 5½ per cent at an annual rate, the same as in February.

Following a rise of ½ per cent in the wholesale price index of manufactured products (not seasonally adjusted) for the home market in April, the index has shown a rise of about 2¼ per cent since last August when the CBI's price restraint initiative commenced. The corresponding increase a year earlier was 6 per cent. The price index of basic fuels and materials used in manufacturing (not seasonally adjusted) is provisionally estimated to have risen by ¾ per cent in April; the rise in the index since last August is also ¾ per cent.

Import unit values (not seasonally adjusted) rose by just over 1 per cent in the first quarter of this year after changing little in the preceding quarter. The increase was largely due to a sharp rise in the food, drink and tobacco category. In the same period export unit values (not seasonally adjusted) rose by just under 2 per cent, a smaller increase than in any quarter of 1971. Between the first quarters of 1971 and 1972, export unit values rose by 8 per cent and import unit values by 5½ per cent.

The rise in the index of hourly wage rates (not seasonally adjusted) in the first quarter of 1972 was around 1½ per cent compared with 2 per cent in the same quarter of 1971. The smaller rise in the index reflects a reduction in the level of pay increases becoming effective which has more than offset a considerable rise in the number of workers affected by pay settlements included in the index.

The Confederation of British Industry's *Industrial Trends Survey*, published in May, shows a marked improvement in the outlook for the value of new orders and output since the last survey in February 1972. The survey also suggests that increased production will have a favourable effect on manufacturing employment. Among the other main results recorded are further increases in optimism about investment in plant and machinery and the value of new export orders.

Agreement was reached on April 26 on arrangements for the repayment of the whole of the United Kingdom's outstanding debt to the International Monetary Fund of £396 million (US $1,031 million, SDR 950 million) together with a repurchase of the £83 million (US $218 million, SDR 200 million) representing charges paid earlier in sterling. The transactions took place on April 28. From that time, for the first occasion since May 1964, the United Kingdom has no short or medium-term official debt outstanding.

Net new home orders in the engineering industries were almost unchanged in the fourth quarter of last year from the third quarter level, giving a rise of 7½ per cent between the two halves of the year. Net new export orders showed a similar increase between the first and second halves, but within the second half of the year the pattern was uneven with a high third quarter followed by a sharp decline in the fourth. As a result net new orders in the home and export sectors combined declined by about 6 per cent in the final quarter. Deliveries showed virtually no change in the fourth quarter despite a marginal decline in deliveries for export.

The upward trend in the volume of orders for new construction evident in several sectors of the construction industry in 1971 continued in January and February of this year. As compared with the monthly rate last year, orders for public works construction were 7 per cent higher in January and February while orders for private industrial construction were 11 per cent higher. However, orders for private commercial construction, which were at an abnormally high level in the first half of last year, remained well down on the last year's monthly average. Orders for private housing continued to rise strongly, but there was little change in public housing orders.

Demand and activity

The first preliminary estimate of consumers' expenditure in the first quarter of 1972 shows a fall of about ½ per cent from the level in the preceding quarter. The underlying trend, however, is probably stronger than the estimates suggest as the total was depressed by the power cuts and probably by some restraint on expenditure in anticipation of the Budget. Within the total, retail sales were about ¾ per cent below the level in the fourth quarter of last year. The fall in the volume of expenditure on new cars was probably greater, as reflected in a fall of some 10 per cent in the number of new car registrations from the high level in the preceding quarter.

Housebuilding activity as measured by total housing starts and completions remained relatively buoyant in the first quarter of 1972. Private housing starts which rose strongly in 1971 were at much the same average rate as in 1971 while private sector completions were about 6 per cent higher. Public sector starts in the first quarter were nearly 9 per cent above the average in 1971. The value of new commitments to advance by building societies rose again in the first quarter and were nearly 50 per cent higher than a year earlier. A feature of the past 12 months has been the exceptionally high proportion of completions of private housing—over 90 per cent—covered by institutional advances.

There was a deficit on visible trade of £53 million in April. This was smaller than the deficit in March as exports increased from their low March level and imports were little changed. The value of exports in April was £748 million, £27 million more than the low March figure. In the three-monthly period ended April, exports were 1 per cent lower than in the previous three-monthly period. Imports in April were valued at £801 million compared with £802 million in March. In the three-monthly period ended April, imports were 8 per cent higher than in the previous three months, substantial increases occurring in imports of beverages and tobacco, road motor vehicles and coal. Over the three months February to April, visible trade was in deficit at a monthly rate of £55 million, reflecting in part the adverse effects of the miners' strike. Net invisible earnings are estimated to have continued in surplus in this period at rather over £50 million so that the current account has been broadly in balance over the period.

Industrial production in January and February is provisionally

estimated to have been on average 5 per cent below the monthly rate in the fourth quarter of last year. The corresponding fall for manufacturing production was about 4 per cent. The fall in total production, which was concentrated in February, was probably entirely due to the loss of coal and electricity production and the widespread dislocation of industry caused by the power cuts.

Financial developments

The money stock (M3) increased by £520 million (about 2½ per cent) in the March banking month. But this followed a rise of only ¼ per cent in February and the underlying trend is probably better shown by the rise of 4¾ per cent in the three banking months ending in March. During this period bank lending in sterling to the private sector rose by about £1,265 million. National Savings (not seasonally adjusted) have continued to contribute substantially to public sector financing; after a rise of some £210 million in the fourth quarter of 1971, the total outstanding rose by around £280 million in the first quarter of this year.

Most domestic interest rates fell slightly during April, though yields on short-dated gilt-edged stocks were little changed. International interest rates also tended to ease: the yield on three-month Euro-dollar deposits in London fell by over ½ per cent, almost reversing its rise in the previous month. On April 28 the issue of two new tap stocks was announced—a further £500 million tranche of 6¼ per cent Treasury Stock 1977 at £101.25, along with £500 million of 7¾ per cent Treasury Loan 1985-8 at £97.50, giving redemption yields of 5.96 per cent and 8.03 per cent respectively.

The United Kingdom official reserves rose by $58 million (£22 million) during April to stand at $7,132 million (£2,737 million) at the end of the month. This was after the completion of the IMF transactions. The funds for these transactions were taken from amounts swapped forward with overseas monetary authorities. The effect of the repayment is to give the United Kingdom, in addition to the official reserves, a reserve position in the IMF of $760 million (£292 million).

New guide to statistics

THE Central Statistical Office has produced a new concise guide—the *List of Principal Statistical Series and Publications*—which provides basic information on what statistics are available and where to find them. The book lists by broad subject area the principal statistical series—social, economic and financial—produced in the United Kingdom, their frequency and source of publication. There are brief commentaries on the nature and coverage of many of the series and the availability of regional analyses. Subjects are cross-referenced in a comprehensive index.

In addition, the publications in which the series appear are listed alphabetically with details of price and frequency. Sources of all main government statistics, and some important semi-official series, are included in this 44-page book, published by HMSO, price 47p.

The BBC Export Promotion Service

The primary aim of the BBC Export Promotion Service is to report Britain's progress as an industrial and trading nation and thus help to promote a favourable climate for exports. Every day the BBC tells the world about British business, industry, finance, technology, agriculture and science. It reports British achievements, progress and know-how, using the expert knowledge of its specialist reporters. Products and manufacturers are named in these industrial broadcasts and inquiries resulting are passed on to manufacturers. The BBC broadcasts overseas in English and 39 other languages. Manufacturers who have an interesting story about British inventions, new products, unusual or striking export achievements, participation in overseas fairs, visits abroad, etc., are invited to contact the BBC. Telephone the Export Liaison Manager, BBC External Services, at 01-240 3456, Ext. 293/2039 or write; Export Liaison Manager, BBC External Services, Bush House, London WC2B 4PH.

Foreign visitors in March

OVER 391,000 visitors (excluding Commonwealth citizens and visitors from the Irish Republic) arrived in the United Kingdom in March. In the first three months of the year, there were 791,000 visitors.

The number of visitors in March was considerably higher than in March 1971 because the Easter weekend fell at the end of March and the beginning of April. (Last year Easter occurred in mid-April.)

On a seasonally adjusted basis, which eliminates the effect of the varying date of Easter, the number of arrivals, at 484,000 still showed signs of an upward movement.

The increasing number of visitors in the off season months is an encouraging sign for the future, offering as it does the opportunity of using tourist facilities more fully throughout the year.

Notes

The figures in the table are limited to visitors of foreign nationality, who represent about two-thirds of all overseas visitors. They exclude Commonwealth citizens and visitors (other than United States citizens) arriving from the Irish Republic.

Seasonally adjusted figures: Simple comparisons of monthly figures between one year and another, or between adjacent months can be misleading. For example, the increase in numbers in April 1971 compared with a year earlier was partly due to Easter having been later that year than 1970. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a better basis for comparison with other months, or for judging current trends. In estimating the seasonal adjustments allowance has been made for changes in the seasonal pattern, which have been in the direction of a spreading of the tourist season, with some reduction in the summer peak relative to the rest of the year. Adjustment was also made for the effect of varying date of Easter on the number of Western Europe visitors.

NUMBER OF FOREIGN VISITORS

Thousands per month

	Total	Western Europe	United States	Other foreign countries
1964	160	95	49	16
1965	180	108	56	17
1966	207	123	63	21
1967	227	134	70	23
1968	259	157	73	29
1969	320	190	95	35
1970	378	221	117	41
1971	416	241	129	46

1970	Total Unadjusted	Total Seasonally adjusted	Western Europe Unadjusted	Western Europe Seasonally adjusted	United States Unadjusted	United States Seasonally adjusted	Other foreign countries Unadjusted	Other foreign countries Seasonally adjusted
January	149	349	88	200	38	108	23	41
February	147	351	92	201	35	109	19	41
March	296	396	207	228	63	125	27	43
April	312	372	201	227	79	105	32	40
May	415	382	252	238	123	107	41	37
June	509	372	265	223	197	112	48	37
July	822	351	500	200	251	113	71	38
August	681	383	373	220	239	123	69	40
September	447	391	222	226	165	122	60	43
October	315	398	178	240	96	117	42	42
November	213	395	128	233	59	122	26	41
December	235	401	147	234	57	121	30	46
1971								
January	176	410	103	233	46	128	27	51
February	182	422	119	253	40	122	23	47
March	248	389	160	230	60	116	27	43
April	411	432	278	263	97	125	36	44
May	459	413	266	242	146	126	47	45
June	571	405	304	243	212	118	55	44
July	908	385	560	220	265	120	83	45
August	690	382	373	216	239	120	78	46
September	479	405	229	226	184	133	65	46
October	371	448	198	252	125	149	48	47
November	242	442	145	253	69	144	28	45
December	256	460	158	260	65	150	33	50
1972								
January	209	482	122	274	56	154	31	54
February	190	459	119	259	46	145	25	55
March	391	484	273	260	84	168	34	56

source: Home Office

United Kingdom trade in April

Summary

General assessment. In April there was a deficit on visible trade of £53 million, seasonally adjusted. This was smaller than the deficit in March as exports increased from their low March level while imports were little changed.

Over the three months February to April visible trade was in deficit at a monthly rate of £55 million, reflecting in part the adverse effects of the miners' strike. Net invisible earnings are estimated to have continued in surplus in this period at rather over £50 million a month so that the current account has been broadly in balance over the period.

Exports. The value of exports in April was £748 million, seasonally adjusted on a balance of payments basis, £27 million more than the low March figure. In the three-monthly period ended April, exports were 1 per cent lower than in the previous three-monthly period. Exports to Western Europe and North America were broadly maintained, but exports to the sterling area fell appreciably.

Imports. At £801 million, seasonally adjusted on a balance of payments basis, imports in April were little changed from the March level. In the three months ended April, imports were 8 per cent higher than in the previous three months, substantial increases occurring in imports of beverages and tobacco, road motor vehicles and coal.

Note: In arriving at the export total for April, the net allowance for factors affecting recording has been provisionally assessed as nil and in consequence no adjustment has been necessary. (See Note 1(e)).

TABLE 1. VISIBLE TRADE ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

	Exports (fob)††	Imports (fob)‡‡	Visible balance
1970	657	656	+ 1
1971	740	715	+25
1970 1st quarter	644	623	+21
2nd quarter	653	666	−13
3rd quarter	623	648	−25
4th quarter	709	690	+19
1971 1st quarter	665	687	−22
2nd quarter	762	724	+38
3rd quarter	774	715	+59
4th quarter	760	735	+25
1972 1st quarter p	738	775	−37
1971 November	714	716	− 2
December	794	757	+37
1972 January p	742	741	+ 1
February p	751	784	−33
March p	721 r	802 r	−81 r
April p	748	801	−53
1971 Nov.-Jan. 1972 p	750	739	+11
1972 Feb.-April p	740	795	−55

†† Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowance for factors affecting recording (see Table 2).
‡‡ Includes payments for US military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments (see Table 3).
p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates.

TABLE 1A. Three-monthly averages ||

	Exports (fob)††	Imports (fob)‡‡	Visible balance
1971 May	753	728	+25
June	762	724	+38
July	759	716	+43
August	769	716	+53
September	774	715	+59
October	778	723	+55
November	761	729	+32
December	760	735	+25
1972 January	750	739	+11
February	762	761	+ 1
March	738	775	−37
April	740	795	−55

|| Average of month shown and two preceding months (see Note 1(d))

Exports

General comment. Exports in April, valued at £748 million, seasonally adjusted, showed some recovery from the March level of £721 million which was adversely affected by the miners' strike and the consequent power restrictions. In April, the level of exports may also have been depressed by this factor. In the period February to April exports were 1 per cent lower than in the preceding three months; there was a marked reduction in deliveries to the sterling area and a considerable fall in exports of road motor vehicles.

Market Pattern. § In the three months February to April, exports to the sterling area fell nearly 10 per cent below their level of the previous three months. This decline resulted from lower deliveries

TABLE 2. EXPORTS

Seasonally adjusted values ¶ — £ million per month

	Overseas trade statistics basis (fob) §§	Coverage adjustments	Net allowance for factors affecting recording†	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1970	672	−28	+13	657
1971	765	−33	+ 9	740
1970 1st quarter	657	−26	+13	644
2nd quarter	668	−29	+13	653
3rd quarter	636	−26	+13	623
4th quarter	725	−31	+15	709
1971 1st quarter	680	−29	+14	665
2nd quarter	780	−34	+15	762
3rd quarter	798	−34	+10	774
4th quarter	801	−35	− 5	760
1972 1st quarter p	776	−38	—	738
1971 November	759	−35	−10	714
December	832	−33	− 5	794
1972 January p	777	−34	—	742
February p	789	−38	—	751
March p	763 r	−42	—	721 r
April p	788	−40	—	748
1971 Nov.-Jan. 1972 p	789	−34	− 5	750
1972 Feb.-April p	780	−40	—	740

¶ Components and totals are rounded independently.
§§ These values are derived from the recorded values in Table 4 by the standard seasonal adjustment process.
† See Note 1(e).
p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates

TABLE 3. IMPORTS

Seasonally adjusted values¶ — £ million per month

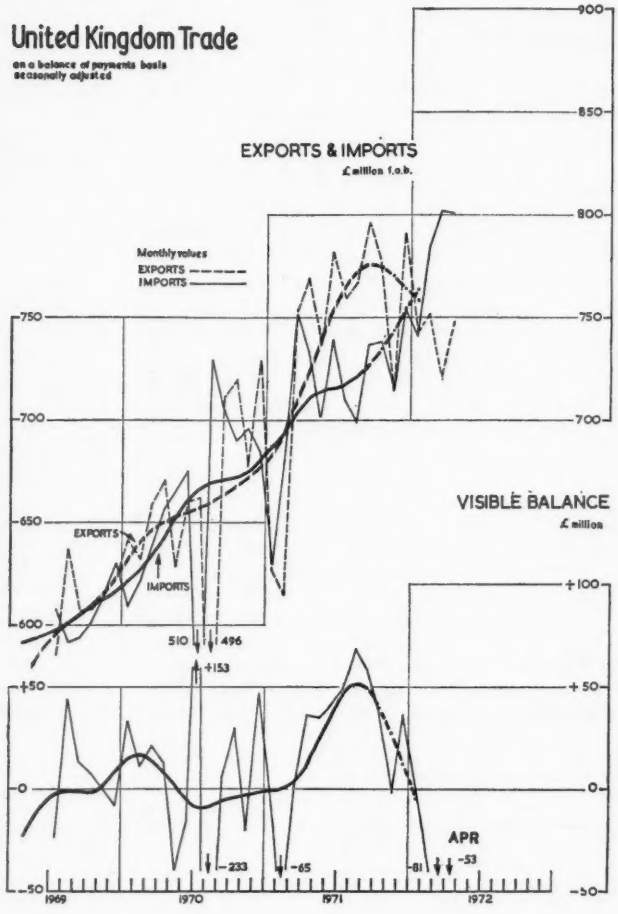
	Overseas trade statistics basis (cif) §§	Adjustments to balance of payments basis: US military aircraft Arrivals	US military aircraft Payments	Freight insurance and other valuation adjustments	Coverage adjustments	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1970	753	− 2	+ 1	−77	−19	656
1971	819	− 1	+ 0	−86	−18	715
1970 1st quarter	715	− 2	+ 0	−71	−19	623
2nd quarter	762	− 3	—	−76	−16	666
3rd quarter	740	− 1	+ 2	−78	−16	648
4th quarter	796	− 2	+ 1	−83	−23	690
1971 1st quarter	794	− 1	+ 2	−87	−20	687
2nd quarter	822	− 1	—	−87	−10	724
3rd quarter	817	− 1	—	−84	−18	715
4th quarter	845	− 0	—	−85	−25	735
1972 1st quarter p	881	− 0	—	−86	−20	775
1971 November	829	—	—	−80	−32	716
December	862	—	—	−92	−13	757
1972 January p	844	− 1	—	−84	−18	741
February p	887	—	—	−84	−20	784
March p	915 r	—	—	−90	−22	802 r
April p	893	—	—	−86	− 6	801
1971 Nov-Jan 1972 p	845	− 0	—	−85	−21	739
1972 Feb-April p	898	—	—	−87	−16	795

¶ Components and totals are rounded independently.
§§ These values are derived from the recorded values in Table 4 by the standard seasonal adjustment process.
p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates.

to most sterling area markets and in particular Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Exports to Western Europe increased by 1 per cent between the same periods, with both the EEC and EFTA markets contributing, while exports to North America rose by 3 per cent. This latter comparison, however, is distorted by the effects of the east coast dock strike in the United States. Deliveries to our other main markets between the three monthly periods showed little or no change.

Commodity Pattern.§ Exports of manufactured goods fell by 1 per cent between the three months ended April and the previous three-month period. Within this wide group of commodities, there were reductions of 16 per cent in road motor vehicles and 6 per cent in metal and metal manufactures; exports of ships and aircraft increased by 15 per cent. Between the same periods exports of non-manufactured goods fell by 2 per cent.

(continued on next page)



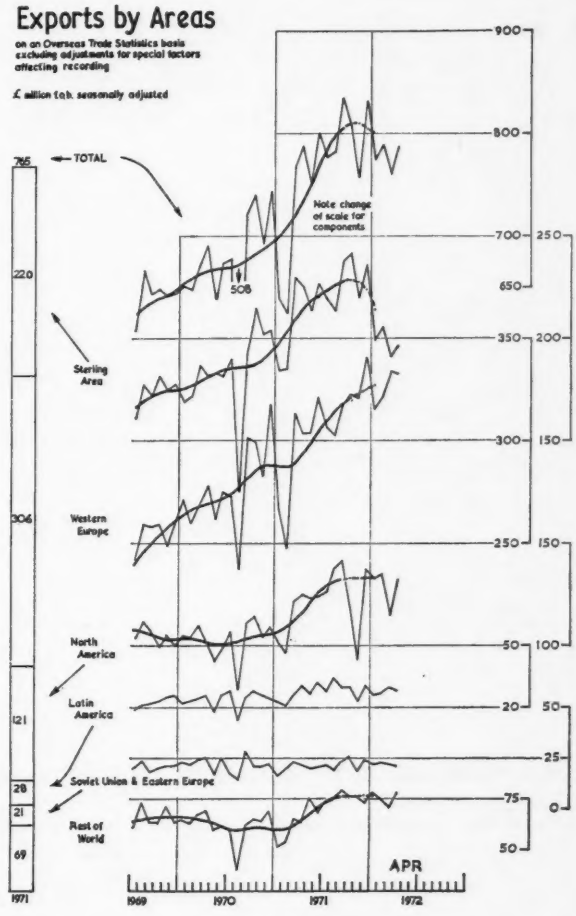


TABLE 4. Recorded values
Overseas trade statistics basis

£ million per month

		Exports fob **	Imports cif	
			Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.
1970	1st quarter	649.5	715.4	713.5
	2nd quarter	688.0	785.0	781.8
	3rd quarter	608.5	719.3	718.8
	4th quarter	741.0	792.5	790.4
1971	1st quarter	673.4	811.3	809.9
	2nd quarter	794.9	829.3	828.4
	3rd quarter	767.4	790.0	789.3
	4th quarter	822.9	847.3	847.2
1972	1st quarter	770.7	905.7	905.5
	February	778.0	879.1	879.1
	March	781.6 r	990.4 r	990.4 r
	April p	756.0	865.7	865.7

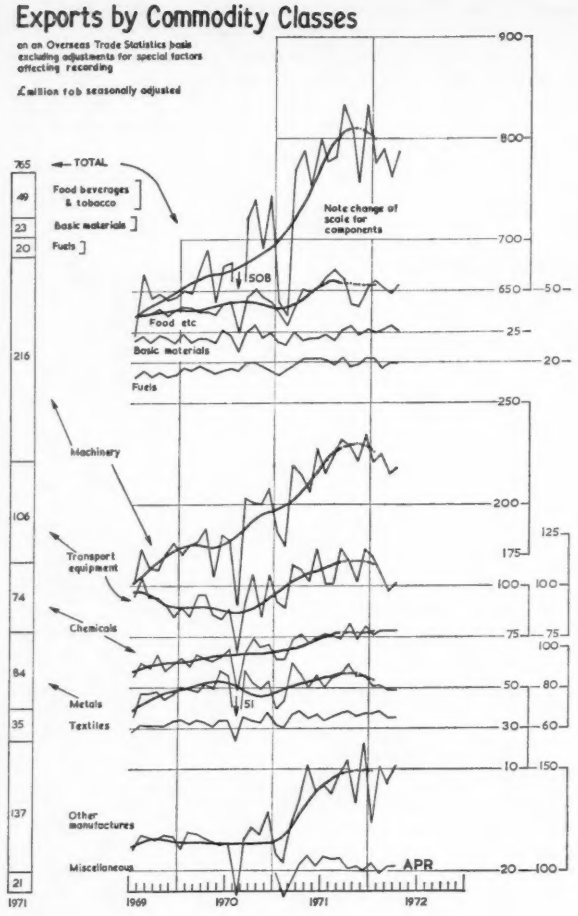
** No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.
p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates.

TABLE 5. EXPORTS: AREAS§
Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values** — £ million fob per month

		Total	Sterling area ***	Western Europe			North America	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of world ***
				Total	EEC	EFTA				
1971		765	220	306	162	116	121	28	21	69
	2nd quarter	780	222	310	166	118	123	30	20	72
	3rd quarter	798	224	309	164	114	135	31	21	75
	4th quarter	801	232	328	174	124	119	28	23	75
1972	1st quarter	776	199	324	173	122	128	28	22	75
	February	789	205	323	174	122	135	27	23	75
	March	763	191	334	177	128	116	30	22	71
	April p	788	197	333	178	126	132	28	21	78
1971	Nov.-Jan. 1972	789	219	326	173	121	123	27	22	76
1972	Feb.-April p	780	198	330	176	125	127	28	22	75

§ See Note 1(b).
** No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.
*** See Note 1(f).
p Provisional estimates.



UK TRADE IN APRIL
continued

Imports

General Comment. Imports in April, at £801 million seasonally adjusted, were much the same as in March. Arrivals of coal were valued at £9 million, a little more than half their value in March; but deliveries of aircraft, an erratic series, remained high. Over the three months February-April, imports were nearly 8 per cent higher than in the previous three months, in part due to sizeable increases in imports of beverages and tobacco, road motor vehicles and coal.

Commodity Pattern.§ Between November-January and February-April imports of all commodity groups increased: the largest increase was a 9 per cent rise in imports of finished manufactures reflecting in particular sharply higher imports of road motor vehicles. Food, beverages and tobacco imports rose by 6 per cent: there was a sharp recovery in arrivals of tobacco following the ending of the US dock strike and there were substantial increases in imports of dairy products from New Zealand and of beverages from France. Imports of fuels and of industrial materials both increased by 5 per cent between the two periods.

Sources of Imports.§ Imports from Western Europe have continued to rise, being some 8 per cent higher in February-April than in the previous three months. Imports from North America rose by 14 per cent, partly reflecting the strong growth in deliveries from the United States following the ending of the dock strike there. Imports from the sterling area were 3 per cent higher and arrivals from other sources were unchanged in total.

§ See note 1(b)

Notes

1(a) Trade figures on a balance of payments basis. The seasonally adjusted import and export figures on a balance of payments basis are obtained by making various adjustments to the seasonally adjusted figures derived from those recorded in the monthly Overseas Trade Statistics. These adjustments are summarised in Tables 2 and 3 of this article. Some are valuation adjustments; the principal of these is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage, either to bring in items not in the Trade Statistics (for example on the import

TABLE 6. EXPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES § Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values** — £ million fob per month

					Manufactures									
						Machinery and transport equipment								
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equip-ment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manu-factures	Textiles	Other manu-factures	Miscel-laneous
1971	765	49	23	20	652	322	216	82	24	74	84	35	137	21
2nd quarter	780	51	22	22	664	329	216	85	24	74	84	37	141	24
3rd quarter	793	58	24	21	668	332	224	82	25	75	84	35	142	26
4th quarter	801	46	26	20	690	336	228	87	24	78	88	37	150	21
1972 1st quarter	776	52	26	20	662	325	220	73	33	77	81	36	139	21
February	789	51	26	17	681	331	225	75	31	78	81	38	151	19
March	763	49	28	20	653	314	215	64	35	78	79	35	143	22
April p	788	53	25	20	666	322	218	72	28	78	79	35	151	22
1971 Nov.-Jan. 1972	789	50	25	21	673	336	226	84	27	77	84	37	140	22
1972 Feb.-April p	780	51	26	19	666	322	219	71	31	78	80	36	148	21

§ See Note 1(b).
** No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.
p Provisional estimates.

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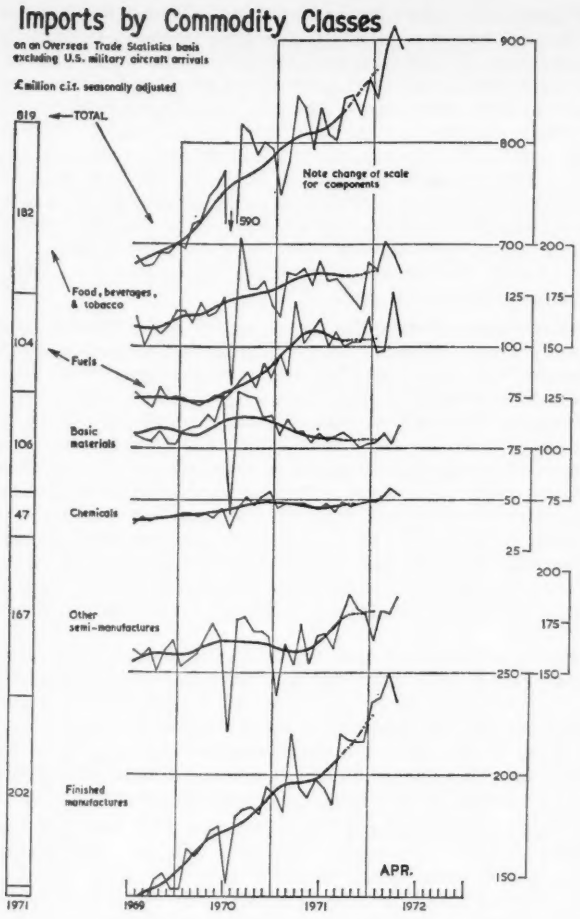

side ships built and delivered abroad direct to UK owners) or to remove items which are in the Trade Statistics (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). The adjustment of imports to a balance of payments basis excludes the values of deliveries of US military aircraft (including spares aud some missiles) but includes the payments for those imports which are mainly being financed by a special US Exim Bank credit. (The values involved are now small.) All these adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual 'Pink Book', *United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1971* (Table 7 and pp. 63-67) and in an article in the issue of *Trade and Industry* dated November 4, 1970.

Since firm figures for the adjustments do not become available as quickly as the recorded trade statistics, the figures for imports and exports on a balance of payments basis in the latest months are at this stage preliminary estimates and liable to revision.

1(b) The adjustments described at Note 1(a) are made only for the monthly totals of exports and imports, and cannot be estimated for the area and commodity analyses of trade. The values of total trade and the main components of exports and imports in Tables 5 to 8 are available only on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis and correspond with the totals given in the first columns of Tables 2 and 3. Whereas comment on total trade relates to total exports and imports on a balance of payments basis, analyses of the area and commodity patterns of trade in this article are based on the figures on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis in Tables 5 to 8. The main components of trade are seasonally adjusted independently from the totals and in consequence do not always add exactly to the seasonally adjusted totals.

1(c) Visible balance. The visible balance is the difference between the import and export figures on a balance of payments basis obtained as described in Note 1(a) above. Since, as noted above, the import and export figures for the most recent months are provisional, it follows that the monthly visible balances for these months are also provisional and liable to revision.

The monthly figures for the visible balance are published only on a seasonally adjusted basis. Since the balance is the difference of two large and variable figures, it is itself liable to fluctuation and undue significance should not be attached to a single month's figure; it is more useful to consider the average balance over three or more months.

(continued on next page)

TABLE 7. IMPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES § Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif per month

	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Industrial materials				Finished manufactures		
					Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Miscellaneous
1971	819	819	182	104	321	106	47	167	203	202	10
2nd quarter	822	821	187	107	319	106	47	165	195	194	11
3rd quarter	817	817	181	102	322	106	47	169	201	200	10
4th quarter	845	845	177	106	334	103	48	183	216	216	14
1972 1st quarter	882	881	195	107	330	104	52	175	241	241	9
February	887	887	201	98	339	107	51	180	238	238	7
March	915	915	195	126	335	102	55	179	250	250	10
April p	893	893	186	105	350	111	52	187	236	236	10
1971 Nov.-Jan. 1972	845	844	182	104	326	102	49	176	222	222	14
1972 Feb.-April p	898	898	194	110	342	107	53	182	242	242	9

§ See Note 1(b).
p Provisional estimates.

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UK TRADE IN APRIL
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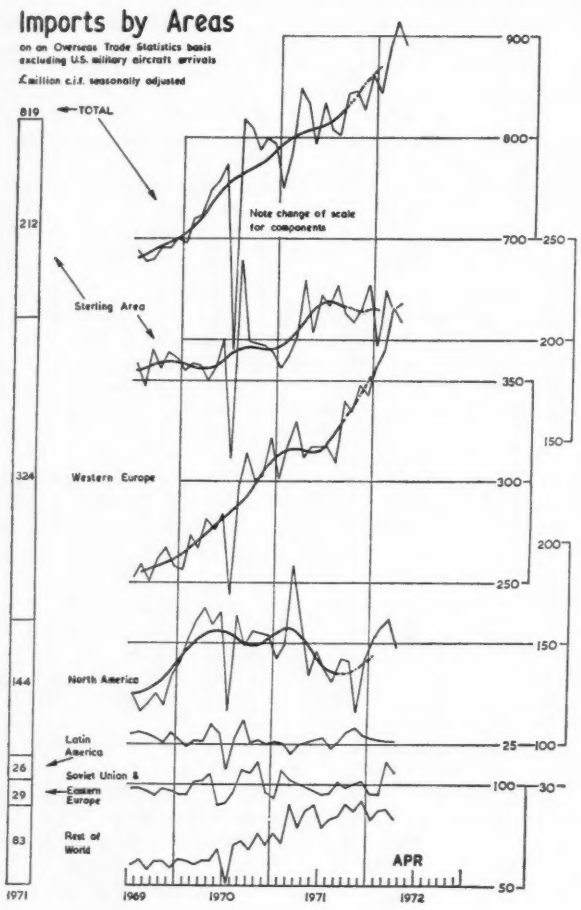


1(d) Trends. Even after allowing for seasonal influences, the sequence of monthly figures is usually too variable to give a satisfactory indication of the underlying trend. While it is possible to construct elaborate estimates of trend these cannot be applied to the most recent months, and a simple method of giving some guidance on underlying movements in the most recent past is to take averages of three months. These averages, for the month in question and the two preceding months, are given in Table 1A. Although they are still sensitive to irregular movements in the monthly figures and to special influences, they are markedly less variable than the monthly figures. Apart from occasions when major disturbances distort the flow of trade, the three-monthly average gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.

1(e) Recording of exports. The new system for the documentation of exports to ensure their full recording has applied to goods shipped from October 25, 1971 (see *Trade and Industry*, August 19, 1971).

The first assessments of the new scheme indicated that it had achieved an appreciable reduction in under-recording by the end of the year, though the shortfall had not entirely disappeared. The amount of the shortfall was estimated to be small and no alteration has been made in this regard to the figures published for the closing months of 1971, for which it has been assumed that recording was virtually complete. The same assumption has been made for the period since the beginning of 1972; this assumption is kept under review in the light of continuing checks, and should it subsequently appear necessary, adjustments will be made to the figures already published.

There was a speeding up in the submission of documents in the second half of 1971, associated with the introduction of the new recording scheme; the timing of the flow of documents has not shown any unusual features this year, and no adjustment has been necessary for this aspect in recent months. Adjustment to the figures for earlier months for factors affecting recording are shown in Table 2 and explained in the notes given in previous articles.

1(f) Libya and the sterling area. In December 1971 Libya left the sterling area. In consequence, beginning with the article on the January 1972 trade figures, details of trade with Libya, both for this year and for all earlier periods, have been excluded from the sterling area and included with the series headed 'Rest of the World' in Tables 5 and 8 of the monthly article (the tables showing export and import area statistics).

2. Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports will be published on May 25† and further analysis of the figures will be found in Tables 124 to 143 in the Monthly Digest for June ‡, due to be published in the second week of July.

† Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom, April 1972, published by HMSO, price £1.85 (annual subscription £25.05).
‡ Monthly Digest of Statistics, published by HMSO, price 60p (annual subscription £7.75).

TABLE 8. IMPORTS: AREAS§ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif per month

	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Sterling area ***	Western Europe	North America		Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of world ***
					Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.			
1971	819	819	212	324	145	144	26	29	83
2nd quarter	822	821	219	316	147	146	26	29	85
3rd quarter	817	817	219	322	137	136	26	27	82
4th quarter	845	845	217	342	133	133	31	30	91
1972 1st quarter	882	881	212	369	157	157	27	30	86
February	887	887	224	365	158	158	27	25	87
March	915	915	215	386	161	161	26	41	88
April p	893	893	218	379	149	149	26	36	83
1971 Nov.-Jan. 1972	845	844	213	349	137	136	30	29	87
1972 Feb.-April p	898	898	219	377	156	156	26	34	86

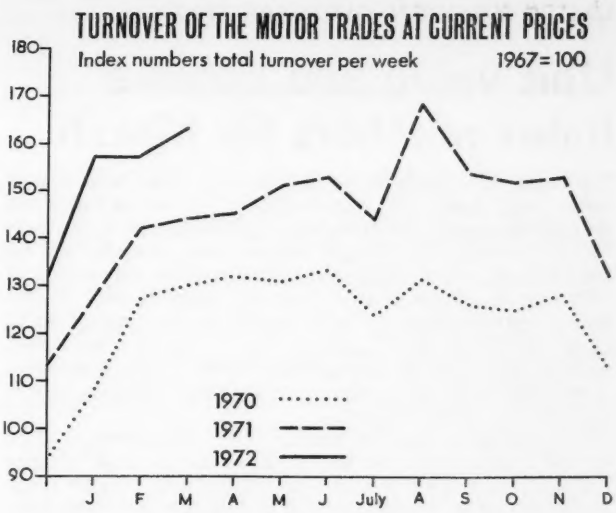
§ See Note 1(b).
*** See Note 1(f).
p Provisional estimates.

Turnover of the motor trades in March

THE total turnover of the motor trades in March was 14 per cent more than a year earlier. For the first quarter as a whole the increase was 15 per cent. These increases were somewhat smaller than in the second half of 1971 but about the same as on average in the first half. The actual level of turnover in the first quarter of this year was the highest for any quarter to date.

Sales of new vehicles in the first quarter were up by 22 per cent in value terms compared with a year ago, and sales of secondhand vehicles increased by 17 per cent. Both these increases were less than on average during the last two quarters of 1971.

Other sales and receipts (mainly sales of petrol, oil, parts and accessories and receipts from servicing and repairs) increased by 9 per cent both in March and in the first quarter as a whole, much the same as on average in other recent quarters.



Notes

The statistics are of turnover at current prices. Movements therefore include the effects of price changes.

Turnover includes transactions between dealers in addition to final sales. Vehicles include commercial vehicles as well as private cars. The statistics are *not* seasonally adjusted.

INDEX NUMBERS OF TURNOVER PER WEEK AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES ON A YEAR EARLIER†

1967=100

Kind of business (Turnover in 1967 £ million)	Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
Total turnover (£4,198 million)																	
1967	100	96	106	102	97	92	99	97	106	103	109	107	100	98	101	104	87
1968	109	119	108	106	102	108	122	127	106	112	106	106	109	103	106	111	91
1969	111	109	120	113	103	102	110	116	123	116	121	110*	120	110	109	106	93
1970	126	122	132	127	121	107	127	130	132	131	133	124	131	126	125	128	113
1971	147	138	150	155	145	127	142	144	145	151	153	144	168	154	152	153	132
1972	159 ‡	159				157	157	163									
1971	17	13	14	22	19	19	12	11	10	15	15	15	29	23	22	19	17
1972	15 §	15				23	11	14									
Analysis of turnover:																	
Sales of new motor vehicles (£1,475 million)																	
1967	100	99	110	96	95	95	103	100	111	107	110	104	94	92	98	107	83
1968	109	139	102	96	99	127	144	147	94	114	99	90	102	97	102	118	76
1969	105	110	119	104	87	97	115	120	131	114	113	93*	119	100	95	90	75
1970	123	125	133	120	113	100	132	139	136	128	134	112	130	119	117	122	103
1971	155	145	159	163	153	133	150	151	158	159	159	132	194	162	161	163	138
1972	177 ‡	177				186	166	178									
1971	26	16	19	35	35	33	14	8	16	25	18	18	49	36	37	33	34
1972	22 §	22				40	11	18									
Sales of second hand motor vehicles (£766 million)																	
1967	100	93	112	106	90	79	100	99	111	107	118	111	103	104	101	101	87
1968	103	118	107	102	86	94	130	130	106	112	103	104	104	97	96	94	88
1969	100	101	112	99	88	89	104	110	118	108	111	95*	108	95	95	98	71
1970	112	112	121	114	102	92	119	121	125	123	115	110	124	109	113	114	83
1971	134	127	139	145	124	106	136	136	134	141	141	137	158	141	135	140	104
1972	149 ‡	149				129	154	161									
1971	19	13	15	27	22	15	14	12	8	14	22	24	27	29	19	23	25
1972	17 §	17				22	13	18									
All other sales and receipts (£1,958 million)																	
1967	100	94	101	104	101	95	95	93	100	98	104	108	103	101	102	103	98
1968	111	104	113	115	111	100	102	111	115	112	114	118	115	110	112	112	110
1969	121	112	124	126	121	111	110	115	120	121	130	131*	126	123	125	122	116
1970	133	123	136	137	135	118	126	126	131	136	140	139	134	137	136	137	132
1971	146	137	148	154	147	132	137	142	140	149	154	155	152	153	152	150	139
1972	150 ‡	150				145	151	154									
1971	10	11	9	12	9	11	9	13	7	9	10	11	14	12	12	9	5
1972	9§	9				10	10	9									

† The periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are five weeks.
‡ Index numbers for period January to March 1972.
§ Percentage increase for period January to March 1972 compared with the corresponding period for 1971.

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Unit value and volume index numbers for March

THE export unit value index, on a balance of payments basis, rose by rather more than 1 per cent in March; this was its largest rise for more than a year, but it followed a negligible change in February. The rise of less than 2 per cent in the export unit value index between the fourth quarter of last year as a whole and the first quarter of 1971 was a little below its average rate of increase during 1971. The import unit value index, on a balance of payments basis, rose by about one half per cent in March to recover almost to its level of January; in the first quarter as a whole it was 1 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of last year. The terms of trade index rose to 113 (1961 = 100) in March,

The unit value index for exports of non-manufactures, which showed little growth in the second half of last year, has begun to rise again and in the first quarter of 1972 was more than 2 per cent above its level in the fourth quarter of 1971. The unit value index for exports of manufactures in total rose a little less sharply in the first quarter than that for non-manufactures. Within manufactured goods the unit value index for chemicals, which had shown little overall change in 1971, rose by 3 per cent in the first quarter of this year. The index for exports of machinery and transport equipment, in contrast, rose by about 1 per cent in the first quarter, a good deal less than its rate of increase in 1970 and 1971. The unit value index for exports in the 'other manufactures' group continues to rise; in the first quarter of this year it was about 2 per cent above its level in the previous quarter.

Food, drink and tobacco was the only major group of imports to

TABLE 1. IMPORT AND EXPORT UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS ON A BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS

1961 = 100

	Unit Value Index Numbers (Unadjusted)			Volume Index Numbers (Seasonally adjusted)	
	Imports	Exports	Terms of Trade†	Imports	Exports
1969	126	127	101	146	149
1970	131	136	104	155	154
1971	134	148	110	162	162
1969 1st quarter	123	126	103	145	139
2nd quarter	125	127	101	146	148
3rd quarter	127	127	100	145	154
4th quarter	130	129	100	147	154
1970 1st quarter	131	131	101	148	155
2nd quarter	132	134	102	157	155
3rd quarter	131	136	104	152	145
4th quarter	131	139	106	162	162
1971 1st quarter	131	143	109	160	149
2nd quarter	135	146	108	164	169
3rd quarter	137	149	109	160	167
4th quarter	137	152	111	164	162
1972 1st quarter	139	155	112	171	157
1971 January	130	143	110	150	141
February	131	143	109	158	138
March	132	144	109	174	169
April	135	145	108	167	172
May	135	146	108	160	163
June	136	147	108	165	171
July	137	148	109	158	165
August	137	150	109	156	166
September	138	151	109	165	171
October	137	151	110	163	165
November	137	152	111	158	152
December	137	154	112	170	169
1972 January p	139	154	111	163	158
February p	138	154	112	174	161
March p	139	156	113	177	152

† Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index
p Provisional estimates.

TABLE 2. IMPORT AND EXPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX NUMBERS (UNADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS)

1961=100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1962	99	102	96	98	99	101	100	102	98	100	101	103	101
1963	103	111	97	97	101	104	105	104	100	102	102	106	103
1964	107	115	103	95	105	106	108	106	101	107	107	107	105
1965	107	113	102	90	109	109	105	109	104	109	113	110	108
1966	109	114	103	84	114	113	107	114	106	111	120	114	113
1967	109	113	99	92	116	114	102	116	106	111	120	118	116
1968	121	120	107	107	135	123	108	126	113	115	131	128	128
1969	126	124	115	100	142	127	114	130	116	122	139	131	131
1970	132	132	121	98	148	136	118	140	126	127	155	141	138
1971	136	140	122	120	145	147	126	152	129	132	156	159	148
1969 1st quarter	124	123	112	104	138	128	114	130	117	120	135	133	130
2nd quarter	125	124	115	102	141	128	115	130	118	122	136	132	131
3rd quarter	127	125	116	100	144	128	115	131	118	122	139	132	131
4th quartet	129	128	117	98	149	129	114	132	118	123	144	133	132
1970 1st quarter	131	129	119	96	151	131	116	134	119	124	151	134	134
2nd quarter	132	132	121	95	151	134	117	137	123	126	155	137	137
3rd quarter	132	133	122	97	149	136	119	140	125	126	156	140	139
4th quarter	132	135	120	102	147	139	119	143	128	127	156	145	142
1971 1st quarter	133	136	120	111	144	143	123	147	132	130	156	151	145
2nd quarter	137	140	123	121	147	146	125	150	129	134	157	155	147
3rd quarter	138	142	123	125	149	149	128	154	132	133	157	161	150
4th quarter	138	143	122	122	147	152	128	157	130	133	156	167	152
1972 1st quarter	139	148	121	118	147	155	131	159	134	135	157	170	156
1971 January	132	136	119	108	144	143	122	147	130	129	158	150	144
February	133	136	121	111	144	143	123	147	132	131	156	151	144
March	134	136	121	115	145	144	124	148	132	129	155	152	146
April	136	139	123	119	146	144	124	148	130	132	155	154	144
May	137	140	123	121	147	146	126	150	128	134	156	156	148
June	138	141	123	124	148	147	126	151	129	136	159	157	149
July	138	142	123	126	148	148	127	152	130	132	157	160	150
August	138	141	123	125	149	149	128	153	133	134	156	161	149
September	139	142	123	125	150	150	128	155	132	133	158	163	152
October	138	143	122	123	148	151	128	155	130	134	155	165	152
November	137	142	122	122	147	152	127	157	129	134	158	167	151
December	138	144	122	121	147	153	128	158	132	132	156	170	153
1972 January	139	148	122	118	149	154	129	159	131	135	158	169	157
February	138	148	120	117	146	154	130	159	134	134	156	169	154
March	139	148	121	118	148	156	133	160	138	135	158	171	156

show a rise in unit values in the first quarter. The index for this group in the quarter as a whole was nearly 4 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of last year, although it has shown no further rise after that in January. Increases in unit values were widespread in this group in the first quarter with those of beverages, tobacco, sugar, fruit and vegetables rising particularly sharply. The unit value index for fuels fell by 3 per cent between the fourth quarter of 1971 and the first quarter of this year mainly as a result of lower freight charges on oil imports. There was a small fall in the unit values of imported basic materials in the first quarter; most materials shared in this decline the main exceptions being hides and skins and textile fibres.

Trends in United Kingdom trade are discussed in the article on trade in the first quarter of 1972 which was published in *Trade and Industry* of May 11, 1971.

Notes

(*a*) The discussion in this article of the unit value index numbers for total imports and exports and the terms of trade is based on the statistics in Table 1, which are on a balance of payments basis. Comments on unit values for commodity groups are based on the indices in Table 2, which are on an *Overseas Trade Statistics* basis. The adjustments which have to be made to the figures recorded in the *Overseas Trade Statistics* to bring them to a balance of payments basis relate either to the coverage of the statistics or to the valuation of items which are recorded. These adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual Balance of Payments *Pink Book*. A brief description of the way in which the index numbers on a balance of payments basis are calculated was published in the article giving unit value and volume index numbers for March 1971 in *Trade and Industry* of May 26, 1971.

(*b*) The index numbers on an *Overseas Trade Statistics* basis were first introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 13, 1963; an account of the method of construction of the index numbers was published in the September 1963 issue of *Economic Trends*. All the index numbers published with this article take account of the inclusion since 1965 of trade in diamonds and precious stones in the United Kingdom import and export statistics.

The first of a twelve-container shipment of skim milk powder about to leave the Honiton, Devon factory of Express Dairy for Japan. It is part of a 750-ton order won for Express Dairy by F. R. Benson and Partners Ltd., the first order from Japan since Bensons were appointed to handle Express Dairy business in that country six months ago.

TABLE 3. IMPORT AND EXPORT VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS (UNADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS) **1961=100**

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1962	103	104	96	112	103	102	106	101	107	100	101	100	102
1963	107	102	101	119	112	107	112	107	113	102	99	107	110
1964	119	104	108	128	136	111	107	111	126	106	102	108	122
1965	119	102	107	140	137	116	111	117	131	105	109	115	128
1966	122	100	102	154	146	121	117	121	140	99	105	121	134
1967	132	104	101	165	167	119	119	119	149	95	108	114	136
1968	146	107	111	175	195	136	136	136	169	111	119	131	158
1969	149	103	108	188	207	150	138	153	185	123	126	148	187
1970	156	104	110	202	223	155	151	155	195	133	131	148	182
1971	163	104	101	217	242	164	159	165	215	142	137	154	205
1969 1st quarter	149	106	109	198	198	136	122	138	166	112	113	132	174
2nd quarter	152	107	108	186	215	152	141	155	188	124	125	154	179
3rd quarter	145	99	109	176	204	150	134	154	187	120	125	146	196
4th quarter	150	105	109	197	205	160	154	161	196	135	140	154	194
1970 1st quarter	150	104	105	198	208	154	141	157	194	132	130	150	189
2nd quarter	164	105	115	204	240	161	148	163	209	138	145	157	181
3rd quarter	149	99	105	204	210	141	140	141	185	125	116	132	170
4th quarter	166	111	118	214	234	168	176	165	210	154	137	157	193
1971 1st quarter	165	109	104	241	236	147	134	151	187	129	123	147	177
2nd quarter	164	108	99	226	241	172	163	174	225	147	143	167	204
3rd quarter	155	99	103	193	231	164	170	163	213	138	132	147	217
4th quarter	166	105	98	216	252	172	168	173	226	161	149	154	222
1972 1st quarter	177	107	100	238	274	160	156	161	215	144	129	148	204
1971 January	158	104	107	239	215	138	123	141	178	121	106	137	169
February	149	102	100	193	215	130	124	134	172	112	112	129	155
March	189	121	104	291	276	172	155	178	212	153	151	174	205
April	168	111	99	225	248	173	165	176	235	155	152	166	198
May	154	97	93	221	226	172	157	173	222	144	143	167	203
June	171	114	106	232	248	171	166	174	219	141	135	169	210
July	161	103	102	191	245	172	173	171	227	139	137	160	215
August	144	92	105	195	201	154	154	154	202	130	126	136	213
September	162	102	103	195	248	166	183	163	211	146	132	145	225
October	163	99	97	199	257	165	162	167	225	162	149	146	211
November	166	103	96	208	255	174	166	175	225	165	156	156	223
December	170	112	102	241	245	177	177	177	226	156	143	161	231
1972 January	165	101	101	215	248	156	168	154	208	141	123	148	172
February	173	106	104	216	269	163	151	166	219	148	134	148	221
March	193	113	96	282	305	160	149	163	216	142	129	146	219

(*continued on next page*)

TABLE 4. IMPORT AND EXPORT VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS)

1961=100

	Imports							Exports							
	Total	Total excl US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods		Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
						Total	Excl. US military aircraft etc.			Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division			0 and 1	2 and 4	3		5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000		327	222	106		337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1969 1st quarter	146	143	104	110	189	197	187	139	128	140	171	115	118	132	175
2nd quarter	151	146	107	109	181	209	197	148	141	150	182	122	120	147	183
3rd quarter	148	145	101	107	182	210	201	157	140	161	192	125	130	158	195
4th quarter	149	148	101	106	198	210	206	157	143	161	196	130	135	155	194
1970 1st quarter	150	150	104	108	191	210	209	155	147	156	194	131	135	148	187
2nd quarter	158	158	103	114	194	228	226	155	148	156	197	132	139	148	184
3rd quarter	153	152	101	103	210	215	215	145	146	145	185	127	119	140	167
4th quarter	164	164	107	114	215	237	236	162	163	161	205	143	132	154	192
1971 1st quarter	162	162	107	105	231	235	234	150	144	152	196	133	128	145	177
2nd quarter	163	163	107	100	221	236	235	169	164	170	220	144	138	159	212
3rd quarter	161	160	102	102	202	240	239	169	175	169	219	142	137	157	213
4th quarter	165	165	100	96	214	256	256	167	154	170	224	150	144	153	219
1972 1st quarter	172	172	104	101	225	267	267	162	166	162	222	149	134	147	203
1971 January	155	155	103	104	228	221	221	142	132	144	191	127	114	138	171
February	159	159	110	109	201	229	229	138	134	141	186	120	121	134	164
March	172	172	109	102	264	253	252	169	164	171	211	152	149	165	196
April	167	167	111	102	216	244	243	172	165	172	226	150	143	160	211
May	158	158	104	99	219	230	229	164	160	163	214	139	132	150	213
June	163	163	108	101	227	234	234	171	167	174	220	145	139	166	212
July	159	158	103	99	196	237	236	166	176	164	223	136	131	151	209
August	158	157	104	102	213	226	226	166	172	166	221	140	138	155	205
September	165	165	101	103	198	256	256	176	177	175	215	150	141	165	224
October	165	165	98	98	202	259	259	170	155	173	224	155	148	156	226
November	162	162	94	94	207	255	255	158	142	161	219	147	141	145	199
December	169	169	108	96	231	254	254	173	166	175	230	149	142	159	231
1972 January	163	163	101	99	205	254	254	163	177	160	222	149	135	151	176
February	174	174	108	107	211	268	268	166	159	169	225	154	139	150	226
March	178	178	103	97	260	278	278	157	161	158	217	144	129	139	208

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- Woollen and worsted for third quarter
- Rotating electrical machinery for fourth quarter
- Bedding and soft furnishings for fourth quarter
- Jewellery for fourth quarter
- Narrow fabrics for fourth quarter
- Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations for third quarter
- Bread and flour confectionery for fourth quarter
- Telecommunication equipment for fourth quarter
- Cement for second and third quarters.

Civil aviation series

Monthly at £1 a year post free:
- Airline operations for year 1971.

Quarterly at £2.50 a year post free:
- Airline operations for fourth quarter 1971.

Quarterly at 50p a year post free:
- Domestic passenger traffic for fourth quarter 1971.

Quarterly at 37½p a year post free:
- Air passengers—international and cabotage for fourth quarter 1971.

Service and distributive series

Monthly at £1 each a year post free:
- Instalment credit business of finance houses for March
- Instalment credit business of retailers for March .

Monthly at 60p each a year post free:
- Catering trades for March.

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors was last published in *Trade and Industry* on April 27 on page 165.

New Business Monitor for mining machinery

THE first quarter's results of a new quarterly statistical inquiry into manufacturers' sales of mining machinery has now been published. The results, which are for the fourth quarter of 1971, are published in the Business Monitor series.

The inquiry was started after consultation with industry and is designed as a part of the new system of industrial statistics which is being developed by the Government Statistical Service. As well as meeting official statistical requirements, the inquiry will also provide private industry for the first time with detailed sales information for marketing and management purposes. As part of the Government's plan to centralise the collection of statistics from industry the inquiry is being conducted by the Business Statistics Office at Newport.

Copies of the Business Monitor, reference P 129, are available on subscription of 37½p per annum (including postage) from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

Turnover of the catering trades in March

THE total turnover of the catering trades in the first quarter was 3 per cent more than in the fourth quarter of last year after allowing for normal seasonal movements. This suggests an upward trend in recent months at rather above the rate which prevailed during 1971. Recent percentage increases in turnover compared with a year earlier (not seasonally adjusted) for the main kinds of business are as follows:

	All caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restaurants, cafes and fish and chip shops	Public houses	Canteens
1971 4th quarter	10	13	10	10	−3
1972 1st quarter	9	13	7	10	—
March	11	14	8	12	2

Note. The Easter holiday was split between the March and April trading periods in 1972, but fell entirely in April in 1971

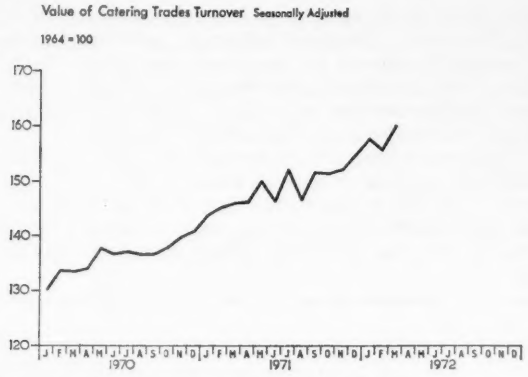
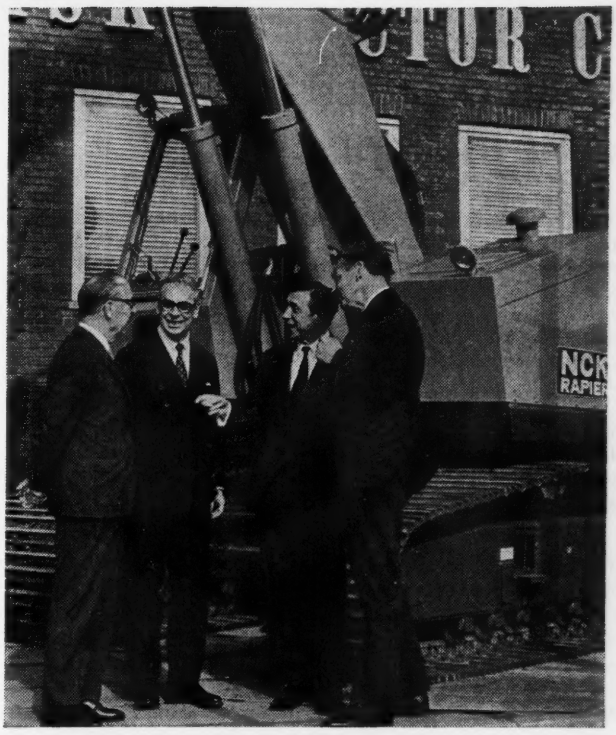


TABLE 1. TURNOVER OF ALL CATERERS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of turnover per week (†) 1964 = 100

	Value at current prices (Turnover in 1964 — £1,985 million)
1964	100
1965	106
1966	111
1967	113
1968	117
1969	126
1970	136
1971	149
1969 1st quarter	123
2nd quarter	125
3rd quarter	127
4th quarter	129
1970 1st quarter	133
2nd quarter	136
3rd quarter	137
4th quarter	140
1971 1st quarter	145
2nd quarter	148
3rd quarter	150
4th quarter	153
1972 1st quarter	158
1971 July	152
August	147
September*	152
October	151
November	152
December*	155
1972 January	158
February	156
March*	160
1971 October-December	153
1972 January-March	158
Percentage increase	3

† The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The March 1972 period was the five weeks from February 27, 1972 to April 1, 1972. The March 1971 period was the five weeks from February 28, 1971 to April 3, 1971.



Mr. Andrew Stark, British Ambassador in Denmark, attended the launching in Denmark recently of the NCK-Rapier range of earth-moving equipment. From left to right are: Mr. Sv. Heineke, chairman of Nordisk Diesel A/S, agents for NCK-Rapier; Mr. Max Westphall, managing director of Nordisk Diesel A/S; Mr. A. A. S. Stark; Mr. John Austin, director and general manager of NCK-Rapier.

New companies registered

BELOW are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during April 1972 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal capital	Total	Public companies	Private companies
Not exceeding £100	2,927	—	2,927
Over £100 but under £1,000	129	—	129
£1,000 but under £10,000	924	—	924
£10,000 but under £50,000	170	—	170
£50,000 but under £100,000	14	—	14
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	18	—	18
£1,000,000 and over	—	—	—
Total number	4,182	—	4,182
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Total amount of Nominal Capital	9,931	—	9,931

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1971 and 1972

	1971		1972	
	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.
January	2,684	10,440	4,008	8,032
February	2,323	3,961	3,745	12,111
March	3,136	7,720	4,045	10,671
April	3,210	16,525	4,182	9,931
May	3,088	5,233		
June	3,569	7,317		
July	3,142	6,631		
August	3,483	6,559		
September	3,139	9,140		
October	3,490	61,353		
November	3,950	8,073		
December	3,748	8,484		
Total	38,962	151,436		

Output prices rose ½ per cent in April

THE provisional price index for home sales of manufactured products rose by ½ per cent in April. This was about twice the average monthly rate since July last year, but followed a particularly small increase in March; comparisons of successive three monthly periods since July indicate that there has been little change in the underlying rate of increase of 3 to 4 per cent at an annual rate. This compares with an increase of 8½ per cent in the twelve months ended July 1971.

Prices of basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry rose over ½ per cent in April bringing the index back to the January figure and 1½ per cent above April last year. After a strong rise between mid-1970 and mid-1971, the index has fluctuated without showing any clear trend.

Materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry (Table 1)

Index numbers for all sectors rose in April, in most cases by over ½ per cent. A general increase in steel prices mainly contributed to an increase of 1½ per cent in the index for mechanical engineering, and of 1¼ per cent in that for electrical machinery. A further rise in wool prices increased the index for the textile industries by 1 per cent; this index has risen by as much as 10 per cent during the past year. The index for the steel industries rose 1½ per cent owing to higher coke prices, and the index for food manufacturing industries rose ¾ per cent as a result of higher prices for a number of home-produced materials.

CHART 1
All Manufacturing Industry

Notes on Wholesale Price index Numbers

(1) Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices are published in the annual article. They were last shown in *Trade and Industry* of March 9, 1972.

(2) The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. That is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

(3) Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, DTI, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-222 7877, Ext. 3549 (Engineering), 3548 (Non-Engineering).

TABLE 1. PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF MATERIALS PURCHASED 1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1971 1st qtr.	1971 2nd qtr.	1971 3rd qtr.	1971 4th qtr.	1972 1st qtr. p	1971 Apr.	1971 Sept.	1971 Oct.	1971 Nov.	1971 Dec.	1972 Jan.	1972 Feb.	1972 Mar. p	1972 Apr. p
	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry														
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	129.7	133.1	133.9	132.9	134.1	132.9	132.5	132.3	132.8	133.6	134.8	133.7	133.9	134.8
	Basic materials	129.0	131.5	132.3	131.2	132.6	131.3	130.7	130.5	131.0	131.9	133.4	132.1	132.2	133.3
	†Fuel	133.8	143.0	143.4	143.4	143.6	142.3	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.9	143.9
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink, and tobacco manufacturing industries	131.2	137.3	137.9	136.2	137.2	137.2	136.8	136.3	136.1	136.1	136.6	136.8	138.2	139.0
	Basic materials other than fuel	130.7	136.0	136.6	134.5	135.7	136.1	135.2	134.6	134.4	134.5	135.0	135.2	136.9	137.9
	Materials and fuel purchased by Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	127.4	126.0	128.0	129.0	130.7	125.3	126.4	127.1	128.8	131.0	133.8	130.2	128.0	129.1
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	131.4	134.2	136.0	135.2	134.5	133.2	135.4	135.7	135.1	134.8	134.8	134.3	134.5	135.1
311 to 312	Steel industries	135.4	140.8	141.0	141.0	140.9	139.7	140.8	141.0	141.1	140.8	140.7	140.7	141.2	143.4
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	140.5	147.2	148.0	147.4	148.2	146.2	147.7	147.4	147.2	147.4	147.8	148.1	148.7	151.0
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	146.9	153.8	152.0	148.9	152.5	155.8	150.7	149.3	148.6	149.0	150.5	152.4	154.5	155.6
361	Electrical machinery industry	147.4	154.1	154.1	152.5	153.8	153.9	153.5	152.8	152.3	152.2	153.1	153.7	154.6	156.6
Order XIII	Textile industries	105.6	108.6	110.1 r	110.2 r	115.7	107.4	109.6 r	109.2 r	109.9 r	111.3 r	114.4 r	115.8	116.9	117.9
Ordrr XV	Clothing and footwear industries	124.0	126.4	128.1	128.6	131.1	125.4	128.3	128.6	128.5	128.8	129.1	130.0	..134.3	134.7
Order XVII	Timber industries	139.9	142.8	144.0	144.9	147.1	142.1	144.4	144.5	144.9	145.4	146.0	147.3	147.9	148.5
481 to 484	Paper industries	139.7	141.6	142.0	141.7	139.8	141.3	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.6	139.8	139.7	139.8	140.1
Order XX	Construction materials	136.0	141.5	144.3	144.9	146.5	139.3	144.6	144.7	144.8	145.2	145.8	146.4	147.2	148.4
Part of Order XX	House building materials	138.4	143.0	145.9	146.8	148.4	141.5	146.4	146.5	146.7	147.1	147.7	148.3	149.2	150.5

† Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity. Crude oil and coal for carbonising are included in basic materials.

CHART 2
Manufacturing Industry (other than food,drink & tobacco)

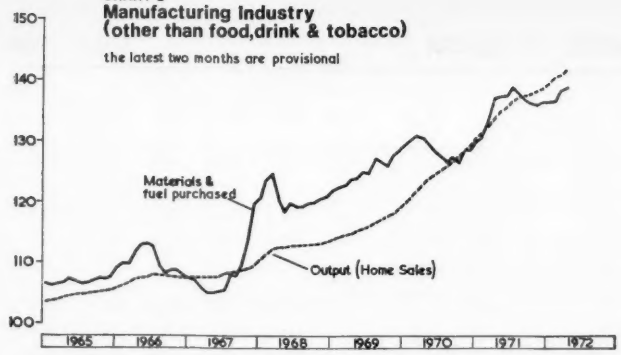


CHART 3
Food Manufacturing Industries

Output of broad sectors of industry—Home sales (Table 2)

Most steel prices were increased in April and the index for the steel industries rose by 3 per cent. Index numbers for other sectors rose by between ¼ and ¾ per cent.

Since January index numbers for most sectors have increased more slowly than during the corresponding three months last year. Those for electrical engineering, clothing and footwear, and the paper industries have increased at about the same rate. (1 to 1½ per cent), but the index for the textile industries (where materials prices have been increasing strongly) rose by 2 per cent compared with 1¼ per cent during these months last year.

TABLE 2. PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF OUTPUT **1963 = 100**

1968 SIC		1971				1972	1971					1972			
		1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr. p	Apr.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. p	Apr. p
Orders III to XIX	Output of Manufactured Products														
	Total sales	135.8	138.7	140.9	142.2	143.8	137.7	141.2	141.8	142.1	142.6	143.2	143.9	144.1	144.9
	Home sales	134.4	137.2	139.2	140.0	141.6	136.3	139.5	139.8	139.9	140.3	141.2	141.6	141.8	142.6
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries:														
	Total sales	134.4	137.7	140.2	141.9	143.8	136.7	140.7	141.5	141.9	142.2	142.9	143.9	144.5	145.5
	Home sales	131.7	135.0	137.2	138.3	140.2	134.0	137.6	138.3	138.3	138.4	139.6	140.3	140.7	141.7
211 to 229	Output of Selected Broad Sectors of Industry Products of the food manufacturing industries:														
	Home sales	136.8	139.4	141.8	142.3	143.7	138.1	141.8	141.4	141.9	143.6	144.3	143.7	143.0	143.4
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries:														
	Total sales	121.4	122.5	124.4	124.9	127.6	122.2	124.3	124.4	125.1	125.1	126.2	128.1	128.3	128.6
	Home sales	117.4	119.8	121.5	122.2	124.0	119.4	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.3	123.3	124.2	124.4	124.8
311 and 312	Steel industries:														
	Total sales	134.8	141.5	142.7	143.1	142.6	139.9	143.1	143.1	142.8	143.4	142.2	142.8	142.9	146.7
	Home sales	134.7	142.7	143.8	143.7	143.9	140.5	143.8	143.7	143.7	143.7	143.8	143.9	144.0	148.7
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries:														
	Total sales	137.5	141.2	144.2	146.5	148.4	140.0	144.9	146.0	146.7	146.7	147.7	148.4	149.0	149.7
	Home sales	134.9	138.4	140.5	141.5	143.4	137.4	140.8	141.4	141.5	141.6	142.9	143.4	143.8	144.5
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering: Home sales	140.0	143.4	146.4	147.5	149.4	142.0	146.8	147.4	147.5	147.7	149.0	149.4	149.9	150.9
Order IX	Electrical engineering. Home sales	133.3	134.7	136.0	136.5	138.2	134.6	136.2	136.5	136.6	136.3	137.6	138.4	138.7	139.2
Order XIII	Textile industries:														
	Total sales	120.3	122.3	123.5	124.0	125.4	121.6	123.7	124.0	123.4	124.5	124.6	125.4	126.1	127.4
	Home sales	119.1	120.8	122.4	123.0	124.7	120.1	122.6	122.8	122.9	123.3	123.9	124.7	125.6	126.4
Order XV	Clothing and footwear: Home sales	120.6	121.6	123.2	124.4	126.4	121.2	123.9	124.3	124.5	124.6	125.7	126.6	126.8	127.0
Order XVII	Timber industries: Home sales	140.2	142.0	145.0	147.1	149.9	141.6	145.5	146.5	147.1	147.5	148.9	150.4	150.6	151.2
481 to 484	Paper and industries: Home sales	137.8	139.3	140.6	141.7	143.8	139.2	140.9	141.3	141.8	142.2	143.3	143.7	144.5	145.5
Order XX	New construction‡	138	142	142	142			142			144				

‡ Index of building costs relate to average for the quarter.

(continued on next page)

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WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

continued

TABLE 3(a) COMMODITIES PRODUCED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1971		1972		
		Apr.	Oct.	Feb.	Mar. p	Apr. p
101	Coal	151.5	160.0	160.0	161.9	172.0
102/2	Slates	150.5	150.5	160.9	160.9	..
103/3	Sand and Gravel (ex-pit or works)	137.1	139.4	139.4	141.7	141.7
109/3	Salt	107.8	117.4	117.4	117.8	117.4
211	Flour	130.1	130.1	130.1	130.1	130.1
216	Sugar refined	105.1	112.6	130.2	115.7	113.0
217	Chocolate and sugar confectionery	142.6	148.9	153.4	154.3	154.5
231	Beer	152.8	153.8	155.8	155.8	155.8
240	Tobacco and cigarettes	139.9	139.9	139.9	139.9	139.9
262	Motor spirit. Two Star (including duty)	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0
	Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1
	Derv fuel (including duty)	149.9	149.9	149.9	149.9	149.9
263	Lubricating oil and greases	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4
271	General chemicals	114.6	115.7	116.4	116.5	117.0
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals	117.7	118.8	120.6	120.6	120.6
	Pharmaceutical preparations	100.2	103.4	104.9	105.2	105.4
273	Toilet preparations	139.0	145.7	149.0	150.4	152.5
274	Paint	124.7	126.1	131.2	131.3	131.3
275	Soap	140.0	146.0	147.8	148.1	149.5
	Soapless detergents	117.2	118.6	119.6	119.6	119.8
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	103.8	104.5	106.2	106.3	106.6
279/7	Photographic paper and films and photochemical materials	127.7	131.1	132.0	133.0	133.5
311/2	Steel sheets	133.0	135.4	135.4	135.4	142.0
	Tinplate	140.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	149.4
	Other finished steels	141.0	143.9	144.2	144.3	148.3
	Heavy Steel bars and sections	142.8	145.7	145.7	145.7	152.4
	Re-rolled steel bars and sections	139.7	143.3	145.5	145.9	148.1
312	Steel tubes	151.4	158.4	158.4	158.4	164.5
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	139.9	148.4	151.4	152.5	153.3
313/4	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	133.7	141.3	141.3	141.3	141.3
321	Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
	Rolled	148.9	148.9	148.9	148.9	148.9
	Extruded and drawn	152.0	152.0	152.0	152.0	152.0
	Castings	162.9	160.8	165.8	..	..
	Forgings	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0
322	Brass ingot 65-35 B.S. 1400 B.3 delivered	231.1	189.9	191.7	198.8	199.3
331	Agricultural machinery	135.1	142.6	146.6	146.8	146.8
333	Pumps, valves, compressors	170.0	173.6	174.8	174.8	175.6
336	Construction and earth-moving equipment	139.1	145.7	148.9	150.8	150.9
337/2	Cranes	130.7	135.7	136.7	137.9	138.5
339/6	Portable power tools	126.9	131.5	132.3	132.3	132.5
353/1	Dental goods	141.9	145.1	148.4	149.0	150.9
365/1	Gramophone records, etc.	111.6	114.2	115.9	116.0	116.2
368	Domestic electrical appliances	118.1	119.3	123.2	123.3	123.9
391	Tools and implements	149.7	152.3	155.4	155.8	157.7
392	Cutlery and tableware	141.0	144.5	150.0	151.1	152.2
	Knives, scissors, etc.	147.4	151.2	156.6	156.9	156.9
	Spoons and forks	169.0	170.9	179.1	182.3	182.3
399/6	Domestic hollow-ware	177.6	182.6	187.7	187.7	188.3
399/7	Vats, tanks, cisterns and other industrial hollow-ware	136.1	147.7	148.3	148.3	149.0
399/9	Domestic gas appliances	115.9	119.8	120.4	120.3	120.4
411	Man-made fibres §	92.8	92.4	92.5	93.2	93.2
412, 414/5 and 415	Man-made fibres yarns	114.9	118.2	121.1	121.4	121.3
412/1	Cotton and cotton mixture yarns	148.0	160.4	166.5	166.7	..
413/1	Cotton cloth	150.1	156.1	158.1	159.1	..
413/5	Man-made fibres fabrics	117.2	121.1	121.6	122.1	122.1
413/6	Linen	143.4	148.0	148.3	148.3	150.3
414/1	Wool tops	72.7	70.6	88.6	90.5	94.6
414/2	Worsted yarns	97.8	99.6	111.0	112.5	115.0
415/1	Jute yarn	164.8	175.4	192.4	192.4	193.4
415/2	Jute piece-goods	147.0	161.5	183.5	183.5	183.5
416	Rope, twine and net	111.8	113.9	115.0	115.5	115.7
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	100.8	101.2	102.1	102.1	102.3
419	Carpets and rugs	125.2	126.6	128.1	129.0	130.8
422/2	Canvas goods and sacks	117.9	124.3	128.1	128.2	129.4
429/1	Asbestos manufactures	128.2	131.4	132.3	132.3	133.8
431/1	Leather for footwear	135.3	138.1	143.2	171.1	..
432/1	Travel goods	134.7	136.7	140.0	140.0	140.1
441-449	Made-up clothing	120.9	123.8	125.9	125.9	126.1
441	Weatherproof outerwear	112.1	114.0	114.1	113.8	113.9
442	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	124.2	129.0	131.6	131.6	131.8
443	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	120.8	123.9	124.6	124.7	124.8
445/1	Women's and girls' light outerwear	118.9	119.4	121.5	121.5	121.5
450	Footwear	121.6	125.0	127.8	128.4	128.4
461/1	Refractory goods, including bricks	137.6	140.8	140.8	140.8	141.0
461/2	Non-refractory goods including bricks	134.7	139.4	140.9	141.7	145.5
	Engineering bricks	145.9	151.8	156.7	159.3	169.4
	Building bricks, fletton common, *delivered*	145.8	156.4	156.4	156.4	156.4
	Building bricks, common other than fletton, *ex-works*	145.9	150.5	153.6	154.9	162.4
462/3	Domestic china and earthenware	160.7	164.6	166.1	166.1	166.1
463/1	Flat glass (including safety and silver glass)	128.2	132.6	134.8	134.8	134.9
	Other glass products (except containers)	130.5	140.4	142.7	143.1	143.3
463/2	Glass containers	132.2	143.1	143.0	143.0	142.8
464	Cement, delivered	137.8	163.3	163.3	163.3	163.3
469/1	Abrasive paper and cloth	134.4	140.9	140.9	142.7	147.9
469/2	Cast stone and cast concrete products	125.5	..	..	..	..
	Coated limestone roadstone	125.8	130.3	130.3	130.3	130.3
471/1	Home-grown hardwood, sawn	128.4	133.2	136.2	136.8	136.9
471/2	Building joinery	152.6	162.7	164.7	164.7	165.2
472	Domestic furniture	137.2	140.9	145.6	145.6	146.3
473	Bedding, etc.	144.5	149.8	153.8	154.3	154.3
481	Paper and board	135.9	136.8	139.6	140.2	141.1
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	146.3	151.5	152.4	153.0	153.8
482/2	Packaging products of paper etc.	133.2	135.7	140.8	141.8	141.8
	Paper bags	133.1	137.5	142.5	144.3	144.3
483	Manufactured stationery	147.7	147.7	148.6	150.4	151.0
484/1	Wallpaper	157.9	157.9	164.6	165.7	165.7
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	133.5	136.2	136.6	137.1	137.3
491/2	Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	138.1	140.8	141.8	142.5	142.5
492	Linoleum and felt base	148.5	153.0	153.0	153.0	153.0
493	Brushes and brooms	131.1	132.4	142.8	143.5	143.9
494/1	Toys and games	138.5	144.4	153.0	153.0	153.0
494/2	Perambulators, etc	136.4	142.2	145.0	145.0	145.0
494/3	Sports equipment	122.1	122.3	127.2	..	..
495/1	Pens and pencils	125.6	130.8	132.3	132.3	133.4
495/2	Other stationers goods	130.2	134.4	137.2	137.6	137.8
496/2	Plastics products (other than components and accessories)	103.9	105.4	106.3	106.6	106.9

§ Revised index number January 1972 = 91.7

TABLE 3(b) COMMODITIES WHOLLY OR MAINLY IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM 1963 = 100

	1971		1972		
	Apr.	Oct.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Hides and skins	140.3	147.1	174.3	205.6	212.9
Imported	143.6	153.0	172.6	188.0	194.0
Native	135.9	139.0	176.6	229.7	238.5
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	144.4	144.4	144.4	144.4	144.4
Copper, ex-ship wharf or warehouse†	226.4	181.3	185.0	192.0	188.2
Lead, ex-ship wharf or warehouse†	178.5	147.1	180.1	196.0	193.5
Nickel refined, delivered§	194.2	194.2	194.2	194.2	194.2
Tin ingot, min. 99.75%†	165.8	156.4	157.8	164.3	167.2
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	156.3	178.9	197.9	200.6	199.5
Oils, resins and gums:					
Palm oil, crude ex-refinery in bulk	147.3	136.5	100.1	106.5	115.3
Whale oil, crude	127.6	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9
Natural rubber	78.5	67.4	67.9	67.1	67.4 p
Sulphur, crude, cif (for acid making)	117.1	112.7	105.0	105.0	105.0

	1971		1972		
	Apr.	Oct.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Textiles:					
Cotton, raw‡‡	115.2	125.9 r	128.8 r	128.7 r	124.5
Jute, raw, BWC grades, cif Dundee	158.0	166.4	199.7	177.5	173.7
Jute, raw, BWB grade, cif Dundee	146.3	152.4	182.7	163.7	161.1
Silk, raw, delivered mill	154.3	151.9	156.0	157.5	158.3 p
Sisal, East Africa, No. 3L grade, cif London	—	—	55.3	56.7	56.7 p
Wool, raw	68.5	67.9	82.1	85.6	89.6 p
Crossbred, medium and coarse, cif UK	66.8	64.5	82.2	87.9	90.2 p
Crossbred, fine, cif UK	69.8	67.3	82.2	86.9	89.6 p
Merino, cif UK	69.8	72.3	84.8	85.8	91.8 p
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	145.6	149.9	156 9	158.5 p	159.3 p
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)‡	146.1	149.3	157.6	158.2	..
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	144.1	145.1	147.3	147.8	..
Woodpulp, imported	150.1	148.6	141.1	141.1 p	141.1 p

† LME settlement price.
‡ Revised index number January 1972 = 153.7.
§ Producers' price.
‡‡ Revised index number September 1971 = 126.0, November = 126.5, December = 128.5· January 1972 = 131.4.

Steel consumption and stocks in the first quarter of 1972

Consumption of steel

CONSUMPTION of finished steel in the first quarter of 1972 is provisionally estimated to have fallen by 2.5 per cent to 3,897,000 tonnes after seasonal adjustment (5,339,000 tonnes ingot equivalent). Quarterly figures from 1967 are shown in the table below. It is thought that this fall does not reflect a further decline in the trend of steel consumption, but is the result of the disruption in manufacturing industry output during the coal strike.

Stocks

Returns so far received for the first quarter of 1972 indicate that stocks of steel held by merchants and consumers decreased. After allowance for seasonal movement, stocks are estimated to have fallen by 14,200 tonnes (19,500 tonnes ingot equivalent).

At a time when consumption is low and stocks still on the high side, a larger reduction of stock would have been normal. The fact that there has been only a small decrease suggests that during the coal strike consumers were unable to reduce stocks as much as they would have wished because their use of steel was hindered more than their supplies.

At the end of the first quarter, consumers' and merchants' stocks amounted to about 14 weeks of the present low rate of use.
(The above stock-change amends the figures published in the Provisional notice to the Press on May 12, 1972).

Note

All quantities are expressed in metric units. The definition of steel now includes wide-diameter pipe, previously excluded as a further manufacture. Figures for the first quarter of 1971 onwards on the new basis are given at (b) in the table. The result of the change in definition is to *exclude* from home consumption the plate used to make wide pipe for export, but to *include* imports of wide pipe.

FINISHED STEEL: ESTIMATED UNITED KINGDOM CONSUMPTION

N.B. All quantities are expressed in metric units (1 imperial ton = 1.016 tonnes)

	Actual consumption				Seasonally adjusted consumption thousand tonnes	
	thousand tonnes		Per cent change over previous year			
	(a)		(a)		(a)	
1967 1st quarter	4,065		− 6.5		4,026	
2nd quarter	4,151		− 4.5		3,900	
3rd quarter	3,526		−10.0		3,813	
4th quarter	4,098		+ 6.4		4,101	
Total	15,840		− 3.8			
1968 1st quarter	4,246		+ 4.5		4,078	
2nd quarter	4,299		+ 3.6		4,146	
3rd quarter	3,992		+13.2		4,308	
4th quarter	4,298		+ 4.9		4,303	
Total	16,835		+ 6.3			
1969 1st quarter	4,608		+ 8.5		4,434	
2nd quarter	4,685		+ 9.0		4,525	
3rd quarter	4,087		+ 2.4		4,419	
4th quarter	4,402		+ 2.4		4,404	
Total	17,782		+ 5.6			
1970 1st quarter	4,627		+ 0.4		4,514	
2nd quarter	4,582		− 2.2		4,364	
*3rd quarter	4,132		+ 1.1		4,463	
4th quarter	4,296		− 2.4		4,296	
Total	17,637		− 0.8			
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
1971 1st quarter	4,660	4,696	+ 0.7		4,488	4,520
2nd quarter (p)	4,318	4,295	− 5.8		4,172	4,149
3rd quarter (p)	3,801	3,762	− 8.0		4,108	4,066
4th quarter (p)	4,022	3,977	− 6.4		4,033	3,995
Total (p)	16,801	16,730	− 4.7			
1972 1st quarter (p)		3,995		−14.9		3,897

* 14-week statistical period: figures reduced to a 13-week basis for purposes of comparability.
(p) provisional.
(a) excluding welded tubes over 16 inch outer diameter.
(b) including welded tubes over 16 inch outer diameter.

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UK computer market during the fourth quarter of 1971

FIGURES indicate that output of computers in the fourth quarter of 1971, though higher than in the third quarter, fell short of the fourth quarter of 1970. For the year 1971 as a whole total output was a little lower, by 3 per cent, after a very strong rise of 42 per cent between 1969 and 1970. Deliveries to the home market were 4 per cent lower and export markets showed a slight fall of 1½ per cent. All figures and comparisons are at current prices.

In the fourth quarter of 1971 total output, which in Table 1 includes deliveries of both British-made and factored equipment, together with repair and maintenance work and research and development for customers, amounted to £80.7 million against £78.4 million in the third quarter and £84.9 million in the fourth quarter of 1970. For 1971 as a whole, total output was £307 million compared with £318 million in 1970, the first occasion since the computer inquiry began (in 1966) to show a fall from the level of the previous year.

Deliveries of hardware alone followed a similar pattern; the fourth quarter 1971 total was £73.7 million compared with £71.1 million for the third quarter, and £78.8 million for the fourth quarter of 1970. The comparison between 1971 and 1970 is as follows:

DELIVERIES OF COMPUTER HARDWARE (£m current prices)

	British made			Factored			All machines		
	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total
1969	89.2	62.0	151.2	55.7	0.3	56.0	144.9	62.3	207.2
1970	126.9	96.6	223.5	72.3	0.3	72.6	199.2	96.9	296.1
1971	114.5	93.5	208.0	68.5	1.9	70.4	183.0	95.4	278.4
Percentage changes:									
(1969 to 1970)	+42	+56	+48	+30	—	+30	+37	+56	+43
(1970 to 1971)	−10	− 3	− 7	− 5	*	− 3	− 8	− 2	− 6
Change in £m									
(1970 to 1971)	−12.4	− 3.1	−15.5	− 3.8	+1.6	− 2.2	−16.2	− 1.5	−17.7

* Omitted owing to low base figure.

Deliveries to both home and export markets fell, with total deliveries in 1971 6 per cent lower than in 1970: British-made machines were affected rather more than factored ones. In addition to the full details of output at Table 1, separate analyses of deliveries of British made and factored equipment are set out in the attached Tables 2 and 3.

Exports

Export deliveries in 1971 were also for the first time lower than in the preceding year, £95.4 million against £96.9 million. It should be noted however that these deliveries in 1971 amounted to more than one-third of total deliveries; this is the highest proportion so far achieved, and the trend may well continue in view of the current orders on hand.

Size of systems delivered

The digital systems delivered may be analysed thus:

DIGITAL COMPUTER SYSTEMS DELIVERED—YEAR 1971

	Home		Export	
Size of system	No.	Value £'000	No.	Value £'000
Under £5,000	161	548	25	69
£5,000—£19,000	627	4,877	20	164
£20,000—£49,000	105	3,496	140	3,394
£50,000—£119,000	133	10,313	232	17,108
£120,000—£249,000	81	14,074	76	12,280
£250,000—£499,000	45	15,801	31	5,709
£500,000—£999,000	17	10,923	5	2,731
Over £1 million	5	6,907	1	1,275
Unclassified	612	29,995	394	4,435
Total	1,786	96,934	924	47,165

The above totals may be reconciled with columns 2 and 3 of Table 1.

Orders on hand

Orders on hand at December 31, 1971 fell back from the high level reached at the end of September. Table 4 shows that the end-1971 figure was £308 million, £18 million lower than that for September, and that the fall was shared equally by home and export orders. Although total orders on hand at the end of last year were only £6 million (2 per cent) higher than a year earlier, order books for the export market were £35 million (nearly 40 per cent) higher than at end 1970, while home orders were £29 million lower. This decline of 14 per cent in home orders on hand reflects the generally low level of home investment in plant and machinery, which may be expected to recover in due course as the Government measures to stimulate the economy become effective.

NET NEW ORDERS FOR ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS (£m current prices)

	1969			1970			1971		
	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total
1st qtr	33.2	19.6	52.8	64.2	27.6	91.8	28.4	19.4	47.8
2nd qtr	51.9	29.9	81 8	43.5	35.7	79.2	41.6	17.3	58.9
3rd qtr	36.2	18.0	54.2	39.8	24.0	63.8	47.0	75.3	122.2
4th qtr	47.3	24.3	71.6	39.2	29.2	68.4	37.2	18.1	55.3

TABLE 1. TOTAL DELIVERIES OF ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS

£ thousands, current prices

	Digital Computing Systems		Analogue and Hybrid Computers		Data Transmission Equipment		Ind. Electronic Control Equipment		Peripheral Equipment		Total Deliveries of Hardware		Repair and Maintenance		R & D on Customer Account		Total output		Goods Sold to other UK Computer Mfrs.
	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Hard-ware	Soft-ware	Total	Export	
1966	78,684	16 572	1,393	307	1,973	572	4,667	377	28,221	15,752	114,938	33,580	5,924	313	326	54	121,242	33,893	4,264
1967	88,771	22,827	1,547	293	3,533	838	2,551	333	30,831	13,011	127,233	37,302	8,574	1,070	466	76	136,349	38,394	8,483
1968	113,266	26,579	1,960	233	5,232	1,144	4,902	1,173	39,987	11,711	165,347	40,840	11,868	707	56	242	177,513	41,547	9,847
1969	119,732	36,493	3,897	518	10,182	2,997	9,404	2,803	64,038	19,507	207,253	62,318	15,767	1,010	49	89	223,158	63,328	11,607
1970	171,319	55,698	2,364	126	20,035	9,036	14,674	5,929	87,780	26,142	296,172	96,931	20,840	61	200	384	317,596	97,113	13,779
1971	144,099	47,165	1,304	20	16,708	6,124	14,750	3,923	101,604	38,124	278,465	95,356	27,655	62	272	474	306,866	95,504	11,847
1969 Q1	25,409	7,181	604	102	2,050	200	2,386	103	13,719	3,467	44,168	11,053	3,399	229	7	30	47,604	11,282	3,522
Q2	26,032	7,877	1,684	114	2,370	551	1,829	742	17,151	5,023	49,066	14,307	3,896	385	3	32	52,997	14,692	2,922
Q3	32,038	11,271	814	198	2,148	663	1,148	400	15,214	5,021	51,362	17,553	4,021	266	19	3	55,405	17,819	2,834
Q4	36,253	10,164	795	104	3,614	1,583	4,041	1,558	17,954	5,996	62,657	19,405	4,451	130	20	24	67,152	19,535	2,329
1970 Q1	35,808	11,700	179	79	2,995	1,307	2,770	948	21,338	5,844	63,090	19,878	4,981	10	24	100	68,195	19,955	3,547
Q2	41,078	11,685	291	34	5,028	2,126	3,130	1,178	20,246	6,064	69,773	21,087	4,858	17	22	63	74,716	21,104	2,589
Q3	49,559	16,479	1,641	6	6,237	2,520	3,993	1,829	23,123	6,121	84,553	26,955	5,130	15	53	84	89,820	26,978	3,339
Q4	44,874	15,834	253	7	5,775	3,083	4,781	1,974	23,073	8,113	78,756	29,011	5,871	19	101	137	84,865	29,076	4,304
1971 Q1	33,824	9,248	162	10	3,428	1,380	2,730	377	26,692	9,282	66,836	20,297	6,599	18	150	42	73,627	20,315	3,331
Q2	35,408	11,882	841	10	4,327	1,616	3,475	841	22,838	8,421	66,889	22,770	7,079	15	83	136	74,187	22,823	2,513
Q3	37,400	12,922	151	—	4,897	1,257	4,508	1,123	24,125	9,698	71,081	25,000	7,087	15	13	188	78,369	25,048	3,283
Q4	37,467	13,113	150	—	4,056	1,871	4,037	1,582	27,949	10,723	73,659	27,289	6,890	14	26	108	80,683	27,318	2,720

In the previous article in this series it was suggested that the high figure for net new orders for export for the third quarter of 1971 reflected special factors which might well not recur. The fourth quarter figures, which have now reverted to their lower level in the first half of last year, are consistent with that view.

Employment

The number employed in the industry declined in 1971, but some firms made adjustments of the categories in which employees were classified. There have, accordingly, been some changes, particularly between manufacturing and R & D.

TABLE 2. DELIVERIES OF ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS (BRITISH MADE)

£ thousand, current prices

	Digital Computing Systems		Analogue and Hybrid Computers		Data Transmission Equipment		Ind. Electronics Control Equipment		Peripheral Equipment		Total Deliveries of Hardware		Repair and Maintenance		R & D on Customer Account		Total Output		Goods sold to other UK Computer Mfrs.
	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Hardware	Software	Total	Export	
1966	45,438	15,167	1,393	307	1,598	568	4,160	369	25,839	15,268	78,428	31,679	5,233	313	326	54	84,041	31,992	3,991
1967	62,381	21,416	1,452	293	2,848	838	2,551	333	26,909	12,728	96,141	35,608	7,306	1,070	466	63	103,976	36,700	5,501
1968	77,197	25,803	1,931	233	3,235	1,132	4,868	1,173	27,112	11,614	114,343	39,955	9,755	707	56	242	124,396	40,662	7,582
1969	86,596	36,370	2,575	498	7,918	2,973	9,404	2,803	44,720	19,416	151,213	62,060	12,824	1,010	48	87	164,172	63,070	8,220
1970	123,437	55,519	779	124	18,092	9,010	14,344	5,929	66,898	26,058	223,550	96,640	16,186	61	200	326	240,262	98,822	13,778
1971	101,776	46,857	798	20	12,543	6,052	14,669	3,878	78,242	36,671	208,028	93,478	22,130	62	227	474	230,859	93,626	11,847
1970 Q1	26,539	11,575	144	79	2,706	1,304	2,770	948	16,940	5,818	49,099	19,724	3,720	10	24	90	52,933	19,801	3,546
Q2	28,224	11,643	291	34	4,772	2,123	2,817	1,178	14,956	6,057	51,060	21,035	3,898	17	22	57	55,037	21,052	2,589
Q3	38,495	16,479	141	6	5,490	2,501	3,976	1,829	16,483	6,112	64,585	26,927	3,883	15	53	61	68,582	26,950	3,339
Q4	30,179	15,822	203	5	5,124	3,082	4,781	1,974	18,519	8,071	58,806	28,954	4,685	19	101	118	63,710	29,019	4,304
1971 Q1	24,317	9,248	159	10	2,657	1,370	2,730	377	22,794	9,279	52,657	20,284	5,253	18	135	42	58,087	20,302	3,331
Q2	27,726	11,697	338	10	3,628	1,602	3,475	841	18,485	8,310	53,652	22,460	5,687	15	73	136	59,548	22,513	2,513
Q3	27,331	12,863	151	—	2,941	1,234	4,472	1,123	17,874	8,789	52,769	24,009	5,679	15	3	188	58,639	24,057	3,283
Q4	22,402	13,049	150	—	3,317	1,846	3,992	1,537	19,089	10,293	48,950	26,725	5,511	14	16	108	54,585	26,754	2,720

TABLE 3. DELIVERIES OF ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS (FACTORED)

£ thousand, current price

	Digital Computing Systems		Analogue and Hybrid Computers		Data Transmission Equipment		Ind. Electronic Control Equipment		Peripheral Equipment		Total Deliveries of Hardware		Repair and Maintenance(a)		R & D on Customer Account		Total Output		Goods sold to other UK Computer Mfrs.
	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Hardware	Software	Total	Export	
1966	33,246	1,405	—	—	375	4	507	8	2,382	484	36,510	1,901	691	—	—	—	37,201	1,901	273
1967	26,390	1,411	95	—	685	—	—	—	3,922	283	31,092	1,694	1,268	—	—	13	32,373	1,694	2,982
1968	36,069	776	29	—	1,997	12	34	—	12,875	97	51,004	885	2,113	—	—	—	53,117	885	2,265
1969	33,136	123	1,322	20	2,264	24	—	—	19,318	91	56,040	258	2,943	—	1	2	58,986	258	3,387
1970	47,882	179	1,585	2	1,943	26	330	—	20,882	84	72,622	291	4,654	—	—	58	77,334	291	1
1971	42,323	308	506	—	4,165	72	81	45	23,362	1,453	70,437	1,878	5,525	—	45	—	76,007	1,878	—
1970 Q1	9,269	125	35	—	289	3	—	—	4,398	26	13,991	154	1,261	—	—	10	15,262	154	1
Q2	12,854	42	—	—	256	3	313	—	5,290	7	18,713	52	960	—	—	6	19,679	52	—
Q3	11,064	—	1,500	—	747	19	17	—	6,640	9	19,968	28	1,247	—	—	23	21,238	28	—
Q4	14,695	12	50	2	651	1	—	—	4,554	42	19,950	57	1,186	—	—	19	21,155	57	—
1971 Q1	9,507	—	3	—	771	10	—	—	3,898	3	14,179	13	1,346	—	15	—	15,540	13	—
Q2	7,682	185	503	—	699	14	—	—	4,353	111	13,237	310	1,392	—	10	—	14,639	310	—
Q3	10,069	59	—	—	1,956	23	36	—	6,251	909	18,312	991	1,408	—	10	—	19,730	991	—
Q4	15,065	64	—	—	739	25	45	45	8,860	430	24,709	564	1,379	—	10	—	26,098	564	—

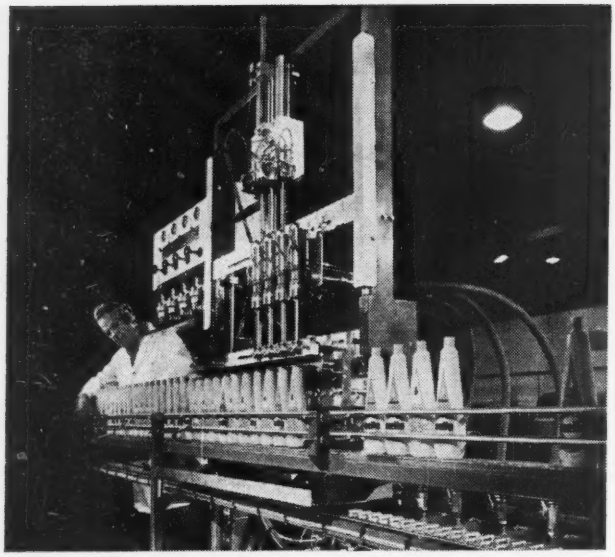
(a) Work done in UK only.

TABLE 4. ORDERS ON HAND FOR ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS AND PERIPHERALS

	Total			Of UK manufacture			Factored		
	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export
1966 December 31st	126.9	97.5	29.4	99.2	71.3	27.9	27.7	26.2	1.5
1967 December 31st	188.3	157.0	31.3	128.1	97.9	30.2	60.2	59.1	1.1
1968 December 31st	241.3	200.9	40.4	150.6	110.2	40.4	90.7	90.7	—
1969 December 31st	294.7	224.7	70.0	185.1	115.4	69.7	109.6	109.3	0.3
1970 March 31st	323.4	245.7	77.7	202.8	125.1	77.7	120.6	120.6	—
June 30th	332.9	240.5	92.4	218.6	126.2	92.4	114.3	114.3	—
September 30th	312.2	222.7	89.5	212.6	123.1	89.5	99.6	99.6	—
December 31st	301.9	212.1	89.8	207.4	117.6	89.8	94.5	94.5	—
1971 March 31st	202.8	193.9	88.9	195.6	107.0	88.6	87.2	86.9	0.3
June 30th	274.9	191.4	83.4	182.0	98.5	83.4	92.9	92.9	—
September 30th	326.0	192.3	133.7	223.7	90.0	133.7	102.3	102.3	—
December 31st	307.7	183.2	124.5	217.2	92.7	124.5	90.5	90.5	—

TABLE 5. NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN UK ELECTRONIC COMPUTER INDUSTRY

	Total	R & D	Manufacturing	Sales	Other
1966 December 31st	35,800	3,600	15,300	4,700	12,200
1967 December 31st	41,600	4,800	17,000	5,600	14,200
1968 December 31st	45,100	4,900	17,800	5,500	16,900
1969 December 31st	48,800	5,700	19,000	5,800	18,300
1970 March 31st	49,200	6,100	18,700	5,500	18,900
June 30th	51,500	6,400	20,000	5,600	19,500
September 30th	62,100	6,500	20,700	5,800	19,100
December 31st	52,400	6,400	20,300	5,900	19,800
1971 March 31st	51,700	6,500	19,400	5,900	19,900
June 30th	51,800	6,500	20,000	5,800	19,500
September 30th	49,400	7,500	18,700	5,600	17,600
December 31st	47,700	8,700	17,700	5,500	15,800



To overcome current overtime working and provide spare capacity to meet future demand at the Aspropyrgos, Greece, factory of Johnson Wax Ltd., this four-head, in-line automatic filling machine has been built by Neumo Ltd. of Newhaven. Johnson Wax already use Neumo air-operated and controlled filling machines and pumping equipment at their Surrey factory and the new machine will initially fill 400 cc to 875cc plastics containers of floor cleaners and polishes for the Greek domestic market.

Retailers' stocks in March

THE value of stocks at current prices held by retailers at the end of March showed an increase of 11 per cent over the corresponding month of the previous year; at constant prices there was an increase of 4 per cent. These increases are somewhat above those recorded in the later months of 1971. No indices are available for January and February 1971 due to the uncertain effects of the postal strike on the flows of information to and from retailers.

The indices for January and February this year have been revised to take account of amended returns.

LEVEL OF RETAILERS' STOCKS

Index numbers (end 1960 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier*

(At cost at end of month)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At current prices:												
1966	124	126	127	136	140	139	131	137	137	146	156	134
1967	130	132	140	142	144	142	134	139	138	147	157	137
1968	133	136	147	147	151	148	141	147	146	156	168	148
1969	142	146	159	157	161	159	152	158	157	169	183	159
1970	150	152	162	164	164	164	158	165	163	177	196	169
1971	N.A.	N.A.	174	175	179	181	169	176	178	193	210	186
1972	174 r	179 r	192									
1969	*6*	*8*	*8*	*6*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*7*
1970	*6*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*8*	*6*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*7*	*7*	*9*	*10*	*7*	*7*	*9*	*9*	*7*	*10*
1972	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*11*									
At constant (December 1960) prices:												
1966	111	113	122	121	124	124	116	120	120	128	136	116
1967	113	115	122	123	126	123	116	121	120	120	136	119
1968	115	117	126	124	127	124	118	123	122	130	139	122
1969	116	119	129	127	130	128	122	127	125	134	144	125
1970	117	119	126	126	126	125	119	124	122	131	145	124
1971	N.A.	N.A.	124	123	125	126	118	122	123	133	144	127
1972	118 r	120 r	129									
1969	*1*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*
1970	*1*	*–*	*–3*	*–1*	*–3*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*1*	*–1*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*–1*	*–2*	*–*	*1*	*–2*	*–2*	*1*	*1*	*–*	*3*
1972	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*4*									

r Revised estimates.

Retailers' stocks in United Kingdom at end of December 1960 were £993 million at current prices.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, May 12, 1972
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
The Magnificent Nine	BR/E 36120/14/5/77	14	May 9	World Wide Pictures Ltd.	World Wide Pictures Ltd.
Mining Review No. 9—25th Year	BR/E 36121/14/5/77	10	May 9	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board
Sitting Target	BR/E 36122/14/5/77	93	May 9	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Peerford Ltd.
S.S. France	BR/E 36123/14/5/77	28	May 9	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Harold Baim Motion Picture Productions Ltd.
The Fiend	BR/E 36124/14/5/77	87	May 9	Miracle Films Ltd.	World Arts Media (UK) Ltd.
Nobody Ordered Love	BR/E 36125/14/5/77	85	May 9	Miracle Films Ltd.	World Arts Media (UK) Ltd.
Follow Me	BR/E 36130/14/5/77	93	May 10	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal Pictures Ltd.
Doodle Film	BR/E 36131/14/5/77	11	May 10	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	National Film Board of Canada
Evolution	BR/E 36132/14/5/77	10	May 10	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	National Film Board of Canada
Sweet and Sexy	BR/E 36136/14/5/77	59	May 10	Miracle Films Ltd.	Lion Grange Ltd.
The Lebanon	BR/E 36137/14/5/77	13	May 11	Paramount Pictures (UK) Ltd.	John Turner Enterprises Ltd.
Movietone News 2240	BR/E 35902/14/5/77	8	May 12	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2240A	BR/E 35903/14/5/77	9	May 12	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Face to Face	F 36126	83	May 9	Connoisseur Films Ltd.	Robert Manthoulis, Geneva
Dead Men Ride	F 36127	96	May 9	Miracle Films Ltd.	Inter Film SPA, Rome
The Lustful Vicar	F 36128	82	May 9	Miracle Films Ltd.	Swedish Film Production AB, Stockholm
Queens of Evil	F 36129	91	May 9	Miracle Films Ltd.	Carlton Film Export, Paris
Shoot Out	F 36133	94	May 10	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films Inc.
Lambert & Co.	F 36134	15	May 10	Fair Enterprises Ltd.	Pennebaker Inc.
Sounds of The Seventies	F 36135	37	May 10	Fair Enterprises Ltd.	Enclave Ltd.

Amendments to the Register:
The playing time of the film 'The Grasshopper' (F 35287) registered on January 7, 1971, has been amended to 82 minutes.
The playing time of the film 'The Cat O' Nine Tails' (F 35463) registered on April 29, 1971, has been amended to 88 minutes.

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'Prepare now for new opportunities' says Lord Limerick

THE Mechanical Handling industry not only helps to promote our own industrial efficiency by providing user industries with the means of improving their own productivity, but it also makes a direct and not insignificant contribution to the export drive by its excellent performance in overseas markets, Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade said in London on May 10.

Speaking at the Coventry Climax Luncheon at the Dorchester Hotel—held in conjunction with the Mechanical Handling Exhibition—Lord Limerick said that the last 18 months had not been happy ones for any of our capital goods industries and the truck industry had proved no exception during this period of sluggish demand.

'However I note that the considerable drop in new business that occurred last year—which led to orders in hand in the truck industry being almost halved—was showing some signs of abating towards the end of the year. I hope, and believe, that this may indicate the turning of the tide, and that as the Government's recent massive incentives to investment begin to work their way through the economy, so business confidence will continue to return.

'Let us remember that growth does no lasting good unless it can be sustained, as we have all seen to our cost in previous periods of stop-go. What reason then have we to believe that it will be any different on this occasion? First and foremost we have our forthcoming accession to the EEC, which will give us access to a new "domestic" market of nearly 300 million people. There is evidence that for France and the Benelux countries domestic consumption is rising faster than production, so opportunities in these markets may be particularly bright.

'Nobody pretends that Europe will be an easy market to enter but this industry has already shown what it can do despite existing tariff barriers by exporting over £6 million worth of trucks and parts to EEC countries last year. As these barriers gradually disappear the scope for increased trade must clearly be greater, though I am of course aware that not all the barriers to trade lie in high tariff walls but involve also a host of problems in such fields as harmonisation of standards, and safety codes, and in such mundane but important aspects as public procurement procedures and patent law.'

Lord Limerick urged that if industry is to take advantage of the opportunities which are open to it, it must be gearing itself for action now. 'This means a close study of all available marketing information and will probably involve also thinking in terms of longer product runs, which means looking also at its own investment programmes. In short, what is required is a judicious combination of careful preparation and bold decision making. We also have to take account of the other side of the European coin, represented by the undoubted attraction of our own British home market for producers in the EEC.'

Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development at the Department of Trade and Industry, opened the 14th International Mechanical Handling Exhibition at Earls Court on May 9. He is seen here trying the controls of one of the exhibits.

Main exhibits included forklift trucks, tractors, container handling equipment. mobile cranes, loading shovels, factory cranes and hoists, manual handling aids, high density warehouse systems, storage racking and shelving, packaging aids, pallets etc.

New contracts from Copenhagen Household Exhibition

A CONTRACT for supplying packet sweets in their own display stands at 13,000 petrol station forecourts throughout Denmark was clinched by Smith Kendon Ltd. during the British Household Exhibition in Copenhagen which closed on May 9.

Food products worth over £12,000 were sold from stands during the nine days of the Exhibition. Baxters of Fochabers did so well that they have arranged to do a follow-up week of in-store demonstrations at Magasin du Nord, Copenhagen's largest department store.

In the retail promotions which were run all over Denmark concurrently with the Exhibition, Rowntree Mackintosh of York did exceptionally well. They sold two additional container loads of confectionery worth £15,000 over and above their normal business. Fruitfield Preserves Ltd. of County Armagh, Northern Ireland, makers of Peile Foods (jams and preserves) used the Exhibition as a testing ground, and by the close had made an agreement to sell to one of Denmark's leading grocery chains.

In the domestic appliance section, Columbus Dixon Ltd. who make floor maintenance equipment, came to Copenhagen to exhibit their domestic machines—but finished up selling three industrial machines to the management of the Forum Exhibition site itself.

Nissen International (Sport Equipment) Ltd, let the public 'have a go' on their trampoline, and Danish schools are now very interested. Nissen also netted an immediate trade order from a visiting Portuguese buyer.

Spence Bryson & Co. Ltd. of Belfast sold 180 rolls (three container loads) of carpet, exactly three times as much as they had anticipated.

The Department of Trade and Industry, who organised the Exhibition as part of the 1972 British Trade Drive in Denmark, rank this as one of their most popular and successful consumer events. Final attendance figues topped 124,000.

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Successful British participation at Munich Analytica

From the British Consulate-General, Munich

THE third international exhibition for Bio-Chemical and Instrumental Analysis and the European Conference on Bio-Chemical Analysis which took place in Munich from April 25-28 highlighted the ever-growing importance of this scientific discipline. Analytica also confirmed that Britain has much to offer in this field and the technical excellence of British endeavour is generally recognised.

Since its inception in 1968, Analytica as a bi-annual event has steadily grown and the 160 exhibitors at this year's event represented an increase of 40 compared with 1968.

The present public interest in all aspects of environmental control, including the use of chemicals and drugs in the production and manufacture of food, has undoubtedly given impetus to bio-chemical analysis and, as government legislation becomes increasingly more strict throughout the world, industry has little option but to turn to bio-chemical analysis if it is to be sure that its products meet various new rules and regulations.

Since time, accuracy and money are integral factors in the development and marketing of new products, this means that there will be an in-increasing demand for automatic analysis equipment which will define with complete accuracy the bio-chemical construction of any product at a speed which substantially reduces the time and, therefore, the financial aspects of research and development. At the same time, such instrumentation must be capable of operation by non-specialised personnel and be reliable as well as accurate in its functions.

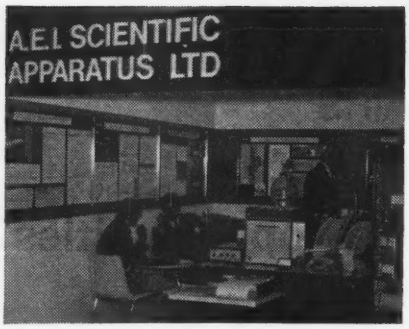
Exchange of views

Bearing all these factors in mind, the Analytica Exhibition and Congress provided industry as well as government research authorities with the opportunity to exchange views and experiences in the field of bio-chemistry as well as to see what advantages are offered by technological innovation. It is not surprising, therefore, that 9,500 people attended the Analytica Exhibition and, as the event was not open to the general public, it can be said with some confidence that all these visitors were scientific specialists concerned in one way or another with the field of bio-chemistry.

Forward-looking British companies have not been slow to realise the value of Analytica and this year 16 firms from the United Kingdom provided the largest single foreign contingent at the Show. Of these, 11 displayed their products on a joint venture stand sponsored by the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers Association in conjunction with the Department of Trade and Industry.

Products exhibited ranged from automatic blood cell counters and particle size analysers through precision laboratory pumps and mixing equipment to ultra high vacuum instruments and mass spectrometers.

The British stand attracted a continuous flow of visitors throughout the exhibition and inquiries, which are the essence of success of participation at such a specialised event, were



Business being discussed on the stand of AEI Scientific Apparatus Ltd. during Analytica in Munich. The firm displayed vacuum chambers and mass spectrometers.

received in large numbers from many parts of the world. All the British participants were unanimous in their view of the excellence of Analytica and its value in making potential business contacts and the high quality of individual inquiries was particularly stressed.

Market research required

Although British firms in general achieved considerable success, it should be stressed that, as bio-chemistry is a highly specialised and therefore by definition rather narrow field, it behoves potential exhibitors to consider very carefully whether their product range is in fact aimed at this particular sector. Two firms from the United Kingdom admitted that they had not properly realised beforehand what the exhibition was really about so that their products did not receive the same attention that they might have done at a more generalised event. The firms in question hastened to add that this did not detract in any way from Analytica, which they thought was absolutely first-class, but said that their experience underlined the trend to increasingly specialised trade fairs and the necessity to ensure that one was choosing the right event.

Having sounded this word of warning, it can objectively be stated that Analytica is a must for any manufacturer of bio-chemical analysis equipment who is seeking to find lucrative markets abroad. It provides a first-class forum for the exchange of ideas and, last but not least, gives the opportunity of establishing what the competition is up to.

The next Analytica Exhibition and Congress is due to be held in Munich in 1974 and further details regarding the event can be obtained from the organisers UK agents, Exhibition Consultants Ltd., 11 Manchester Sq., London, W1M 5AB (01-486 1951).

'Substantial business' concluded by joint venture group in Chicago

From the British Consulate-General, Chicago

THREE British firms successfully participated in the 1972 annual International Tool Exposition and Engineering Conference which was organised by the Society of Manufacturing Engineers and held in Chicago from April 24-28.

The British group participants were jointly sponsored by the Westminster Chamber of Commerce and the Department of Trade and Industry. They were supported by an information booth which was staffed by members of the Commercial department of the local Consulate General.

In addition to the British group some 360 machine tool and equipment manufacturers from the United States, Canada, Japan, Poland, Italy and West Germany displayed their products in 300 booths in the Amphitheatre. The exhibits attracted over 30,000 visitors from the United States and overseas.

Without exception the three British manufacturers indicated that they had had a very good show and were glad they had participated. To begin with, they were apprehensive about market conditions but as soon as the exhibition got underway they soon began to feel the benefit of the apparent up-turn in business. Between them they wrote substantial business and received numerous serious inquiries about their products.

Serious inquiries

Showing in the United States for the first time was Atlas Broach & Tool Co. Ltd., whose broaching equipment attracted a considerable number of serious inquiries from some of the blue chip companies in the United States. Verdict Gauge Ltd., who have previously exhibited in this show, were well pleased with the attention given to their gauges. They were showing in support of their national agent Fred Fowler Inc., of New York. T. Bowers & Co. (Tool Makers) Ltd. have exhibited in this show on several occasions but, according to Mr. Gordon Bowers, this was their best ever show.

That this year's event was much smaller than in previous years (nearly 500 exhibitors in 1971) is attributed mainly to the fact that the National Machine Tool Builders Show, which is to be held in September in Chicago, will be open for the first time for overseas participation.

There appears to be good reason for the optimism which was evident at the exhibition. According to reports published recently, orders for machine tools and equipment for the first three months increased 51 per cent over the previous year and orders taken during March were the highest since 1969.

With the industry appearing to emerge from the doldrums of the past two years or so prospects for increased sales of British machine tools and equipment seem much brighter.

Next year's event is to be held in Cobo Hall, Detroit, May 7-11 and space has been reserved for British companies wishing to participate.

Eight page supplement

THE Commercial Department of the British Embassy in Bonn advises that Germany's biggest circulation engineering journal, *VDI Nachrichten* is preparing an eight page supplement about Britain for issue with the June edition.

Government information services are assisting with the editorial content and some advertising space is still available. UK firms interested in Germany wishing to take space in this supplement should contact the advertising manager—Herr Rudolf Winkler, VDI-Verlag Gmbh. 4 Dusseldorf, Graf-Relke-Str. 84, Postfach 1139. (Telephone 0211-62 14 36 7).

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MISSIONS and TOURS

Japanese steel executives look at Scottish opportunities

EAST KILBRIDE, Lanarkshire, the largest and the first built of Scotland's five new towns, in a bid to attract Japanese industry to the town, is sending Mr. George Young, general manager of the East Kilbride Development Corporation on a three weeks tour of the principal cities of Japan. He leaves on May 24.

Three Japanese steel executives who had read of Mr. Young's forthcoming visit decided they would include East Kilbride in their tour of some of Britain's development centres, to see for themselves what the new town had to offer in the way of amenities. They were Mr. Haruo Higo, of Kobe, a director of Kobe Steel Ltd., Dr. Yoshio Manita, chief research engineer at the company's structural engineering laboratory in Osaka, and Mr. K. Masumoto of the London branch of the Nissho-Iwai group of companies.

The three Japanese delegates investigated the industrial opportunities available during their tour of the factory development sites of the new town, and they also visited Stonehouse, also in Lanarkshire, situated some 14 miles from East Kilbride, the site of Scotland's sixth new town which is being planned and built by the East Kilbride Development Corporation.

To help them on their tour, the delegation had copies of the Development Corporation's industrial brochure printed in Japanese.

Said Mr. Young, 'Our Japanese visitors looked into the opportunities which East Kilbride and Stonehouse can offer Japanese companies interested in getting into Europe in a big way. They were most impressed by what they saw. They had no idea that Scottish new towns could be as advanced as East Kilbride. For our part we stressed that we are particularly interested in attracting male-employing skilled engineering companies to the areas'.

Seeking to boost golf shaft sales in Canada

FOLLOWING his successful sales mission to Japan earlier this year, Mr. Alan Wellan, marketing executive of the sporting goods division of Accles & Pollock Ltd., left recently to boost the sales of his company's golf club shafts in Canada.

Over the last five years, Accles & Pollock have sold close on £2 million worth of shafts to golf club manufacturers in Canada but with interest in the game booming throughout the world, the British company is anxious to develop sales in Canada still further.

Mr. Wellan is optimistic. 'With an output of more than 3 million steel golf shafts per annum, we are one of the world's leaders in this business.'

Decimalisation experts visit Nigeria

NIGERIA, one of the last countries to use £sd currency, will change to decimal coinage on January 1, 1973. To help Nigerian businessmen make the changeover, The National Cash Register Co. Ltd., London, has sent two decimalisation experts to Nigeria. They are Mr. R. J. McCullagh, associate director, and Mr. A. C. Perryman.

Altogether some 25 presentations and seminars will be held in various centres, including Lagos, Benin and Ibadan in the West, Calabar and Enugu in the east and at Jos, Kaduna and Kano in the northern province, involving around 2,000 miles of travel by air and road.

Mr. McCullagh was in charge of the NCR Decimalisation team during Britain's changeover and supervised the company's United Kingdom decimalisation programme. The team worked closely with the Decimal Currency Board and during the 18 months prior to D Day addressed hundreds of meetings, involving over 100,000 businessmen, on decimalisation problems in commerce and industry.

Mr. McCullagh and Mr. Perryman have made a special study of decimalisation not only in the United Kingdom but also in South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. They visited Malta recently to assist and advise the Maltese Government and Maltese Decimal Currency Committee on decimalisation.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. J. R. Litana, Minister of State for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism of the Zambian Government, has been visiting Pye factories. The hosts were Pye TVT Ltd.—the Pye of Cambridge Group's radio and television broadcast equipment specialists. He visited Cambridge factories of Pye TVT Ltd., Pye Telecommunications Ltd., where he saw communications equipment and Pye Unicam Ltd., which makes scientific instruments. He is seen here with Mr. Peter Lance, marketing manager for Pye TVT Ltd., (centre) and Mr. J. Willis, manufacturing manager for Pye TVT (right).

EXPORT ORDERS

Midlands company in South African gold mine 'rush'

Responding to an urgent request from their South African agents, Polypac BAL Ltd., Halesowen, Worcestershire, recently designed, manufactured and delivered a set of ten precision moulded seals to a gold mine near Johannesburg and averted a threatened close-down of the mine.

The emergency arose through a leakage and breakdown of the seals in a Japanese manufactured multi-stage deep level underground pump, which threatened to flood one level of the mine within a matter of days. Local pump agents were unable to provide replacements, and the mining company approached Polypac BAL, through their Johannesburg agents. Delivery was promised within one week.

Manufacturing the versatile vee-section seals, which were of an uncommon metric size and not within Polypac BAL's standard range, entailed the making of a new vee-ring die, processing through the complete production cycle at Halesowen, and then air freighting to South Africa. The entire exercise was completed within five days, and the seals were installed on the day of arrival, resulting in the mine maintaining normal production.

Sewage works 'credit' deal signed

Millbank Technical Services Ltd., London, recently signed a contract with Lagos City Council, Nigeria, covering the supply and erection, on credit terms, of mechanical and electrical plant for a sewage treatment works to a value of £234,700.

Consultants for the scheme are Messrs Ward Ashcroft and Parkman, Liverpool, and plant and erection services are being supplied by Messrs Ames Crosta Mills & Co. Ltd. Heywood, Lancs.

Millbank Technical Services Ltd. is a commercial subsidiary of the Crown Agents who are official agents of the City Council and will also be providing services including inspection.

Australia's largest power station installs pocket paging

Another notable export achievement has been reported by pocket paging specialists, Multitone Electric Co. Ltd., London, this time in Australia.

At the new coal-fired Liddell Power Station in New South Wales—the largest in Australia—50 key staff men are kept in constant contact with central control by one of Multitone's radio paging systems.

World's 'largest high voltage testing transformers' for Italy

The transformer division of Ferranti Ltd., Chadderton, Lancs., in conjunction with their Italian associate company Industrie Electriche di Legnano are to supply three large high voltage testing transformers and compensating reactors for the Italian testing authority CESI (Centro Electtrotecnico Sperimentale Italiano). The units are thought by CESI to be the largest of their type ever produced.

Under the £500,000 sterling contract, Ferranti will be responsible for the design of the transformers and the units will be manufactured jointly by them and their Italian associates. Delivery of the transformers and reactors will commence during 1973.

Each of the testing transformers will be rated at 800 kV. and 20 MVA. continuous. They will each comprise a dual section primary winding for use on either 3 or 6 kV., a single one-end earthed secondary winding of 20 MVA. rating and a 10 MVA. cascade winding. Thus with the use of the secondary compensating reactors a maximum rating of 2,400 kV. is possible.

Same again

Within a few weeks of placing an initial £2,000 order for Birch-Stolec interference suppressors following their displays at the Internepcon Exhibition in Tokyo, Okaya of Japan placed a repeat order of the same value with the Hastings based company.

Swiss Post Office purchase more electric vehicles

Just back from a visit to Switzerland with a large order in his pocket is Mr. Derick Fox, marketing manager of Harbilt Electric Trucks and Vehicles of Market Harborough, Leicestershire. The order obtained in association with Harbilt's agents in Lausanne, Iffland Frères, is for a further 63 electric delivery vehicles. This brings the total number of Harbilt electric delivery vehicles operating in Switzerland to over 1,500.

Of these a large proportion are in use by the Swiss Post Office for the house-to-house delivery of mail. Pedestrian-controlled, the Harbilt model 551 was specifically developed for use in Switzerland where it has proved itself ideal because of its exceptional traction power in snow conditions. It is, therefore, not surprising that a further 50 of these mail delivery vehicles have been ordered.

The balance of the order—10 pedestrian-controlled trucks and three driven vehicles—are for use in the holiday centres of Zermatt and Wengen.

Heaters worth £100,000 go overseas

Record export orders totalling £100,000 have been won by Valor Heating Ltd., Birmingham, in the last two months. They include orders for gas and paraffin heaters from Australia and the Middle East, each worth more than £30,000.

Last year Valor's exports were 38 per cent up over the previous year and this trend is continuing, says Mr. Archie Launder, Valor's export director.

Hydraulic equipment for Zambian copper plant

The Ruston Hydraulic Motor Division of Dorman Diesels Ltd., a member of GEC Diesels Ltd., has won its largest single order for hydraulic equipment from Power-Gas Ltd., London, covering the supply of 20 hydraulic powerpacks and 20 mixer pumps for use in a copper solvent extraction plant located in Zambia.

The Lincoln-based Division's success in winning this order was largely due to its ability to supply both the powerpack, which serves the mixer pumps, and the hydraulic motors which are embodied in the mixer units.

Aviation equipment tops £1.5 million

Dowty Rotol has secured export orders from four countries for aviation equipment worth £1.5 million.

This equipment includes landing gear for the Fokker Fellowship twin-jet airliner, ram air turbines for Lockheed's TriStar airbus and fuel system components to equip the SAAB Viggen interceptor.

Pumps for South African Government department

After an 18 month trial period, the Johannesburg City Council has standardised on Spate induced flow pumps. Manufactured by Wm. R. Selwood Ltd., Chandler's Ford, Hants., the pumps will be used for general water pumping applications.

The initial order for 15 76mm (3in) Petter-powered pumps, will be supplied by Spate Pumps (South Atrica) (Pty) Ltd.

Dutch contract for UKAEA

The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority has been awarded a 10 year order to carry out pre- and in-service inspections on a pressurised water reactor in Holland.

This order has been placed with Reactor Group of the UKAEA by NV Provinciale Zeeuwse Energie Maatschappij (PZEM) for the inspection of the reactor pressure vessel of the nuclear power station now being built at Borssele, near Flushing, by Kraftwerk Union AG of Germany. This reactor is the first large-scale power-producing reactor in Holland. The final pre-service inspection is scheduled to be carried out later this year.

This is the second overseas contract which has been gained recently by the Authority's Reactor Plant Inspection Service which was set up to exploit the experience acquired and the equipment developed in undertaking similar work on various United Kingdom nuclear projects. In December the Authority announced the award of a similar contract for inspection work on the two Doel nuclear reactors being built by Westinghouse, near Antwerp in Belgium.

£96,000 agricultural machinery contract finalised

The Ipswich based firm of Ransomes Sims & Jefferies Ltd. has recently received an export order for £96,000 worth of agricultural machinery. This order placed by the Nigerian Ministry of Natural Resources is for heavy duty cultivation equipment.

Over the years Ransomes has progressively designed and developed a range of disc ploughs and disc harrows to meet the arduous conditions encountered in tropical agriculture. As a result, the company has built up a steady export market with Nigeria and other parts of the world.

From small beginnings in 1789 as an Iron Foundry, Ransomes has successfully diversified in the fields of farm and grass machinery and battery electric trucks.

On average more than one-third of the Company's turnover of around £12 million comes from direct exports.

The Strachan & Henshaw Ltd., Bristol, mobile sheet cutting demonstration unit left recently for a six weeks' tour of France, Belgium, Holland and West Germany to demonstrate the company's 1300 high speed sheeter. In 1968 these Bristol-based suppliers of equipment to the graphic arts trade won the Queen's Award for export. At a reception prior to departure the Lord Mayor of Bristol complimented the company on its initiative and organisation.

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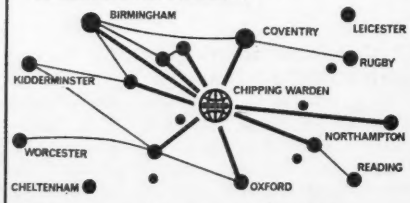

For further details telephone Chipping Warden 621 ext. 22.....

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TRADE INFORMATION

Canadian review of foreign takeovers policy

THE Canadian Government's new policy on foreign ownership was announced in the Canadian House of Commons on May 8. It consists of a proposal to set up a review body under the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce to review all proposed takeovers by foreign investors (including foreign controlled Canadian companies) of Canadian companies with assets valued at more than $250,000 or with gross revenue exceeding $3 million. In considering whether or not to permit a takeover the review body would consider five factors:

The effect of the acquisition on the level and nature of economic activity and employment in Canada.

The degree and significance of participation by Canadians.

The effect of the acquisition on productivity, industrial efficiency, technological development, product innovation and product variety in Canada.

The effect of the acquisition on competition within any industry or industries in Canada.

The compatibility of the acquisition with Canadian industrial and economic policies.

The review body will be concerned only with new direct investments in Canada or the expansion of existing direct investments by foreign investors when they take the form of takeover bids of the size stipulated. **CRE ext. 2328**

British High Commission in Ottawa

ON May 1, the telex numbers of the Commercial Department at the British High Commission in Ottawa were changed to 0534266 and 0533318.

Republic of Indonesia: further pledge of aid

IT was announced at the meeting of the Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia in April that the United Kingdom has pledged to give a further £10 million to Indonesia for the year 1972/73. This loan will consist of £7 million for project aid and £3 million for aid for general imports. **CRE ext. 2253**

UK-Sweden sea-transport guide

A RECENT survey of the shipping services between Great Britain and Sweden carried out by the British-Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Stockholm shows that there are more than 30 direct, regular services provided by 13 shipping companies. The survey is presented in the form of a catalogue—a Sea Transport Guide—which also includes British and Swedish forwarding agents involved in this traffic. Available from British-Swedish Chamber of Commerce, Hovslagargatan 5B, S-111 48 Stockholm.

Hints to business men booklets

REVISED editions of the booklets on Burma, France, Korea and Mexico have been published in the 'Hints to business men' series. British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room D24, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757, ext. 7146), or to any Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

European Communities

COMMON AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERIES POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations and Decision which affect the various agricultural and fisheries sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French texts may be seen on application.

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (CEE) No. 753/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 208/70 establishing the procedure for giving effect to measures to promote the processing of oranges. (*Journal Officiel* No. L88, April 14, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 817/72 establishes a countervailing duty on the import of certain varieties of sweet oranges coming from Algeria. (*Journal Officiel* No. 94, April 21, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 846/72 provides special measures in respect of the processing of tomatoes which have been subject to intervention measures. (*Journal Officiel* No. L100, April 27, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 859/72 relates to the system applicable to certain fruits and vegetables originating in the African and Malagasy Associated States or Overseas Territories. (*Journal Officiel* No. L101, April 28, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 860/72 relates to the system applicable to certain fruits and vegetables originating in Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya. (*Journal Officiel* No. 101, April 28, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 873/72 abolishes the countervailing import duty on certain varieties of sweet oranges coming from Spain. (*Journal Officiel* No. L101, April 28, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 874/72 abolishes the countervailing import duty on certain varieties of sweet oranges coming from Algeria. (*Journal Officiel* No. L101, April 28, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 875/72 annuls Regulations (CEE) Nos. 315/72 and 721/72 relating to the application of the common customs tariff to imports of certain varieties of sweet oranges originating in Spain. (*Journal Officiel* No. L101, April 28, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 942/72 relates to the application of additional quality standards to certain fruits of the 1972/3 marketing year. (*Journal Officiel* No. L107, May 6, 1972)

Decision 72/163/CEE authorises Italy to postpone the time limit for the conclusion of contracts for the processing of 'sanguinello oranges'. (*Journal Officiel* No. L95, April 22, 1972)

Milk and milk products. Regulation (CEE) No. 872/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 685/69 in so far as it concerns the termination of the storage period for butter. (*Journal Officiel* No. L101, April 28, 1972)

Correction: The *Journal Officiel* No. L88 dated April 14, 1972 contains a correction to Regulation (CEE) No. 650/72 amending, in so far as it concerns the description of certain products, Regulation (CEE) No. 823/68 determining the groups of products and the special provisions relating to the calculation of the levies in the milk and milk products sector.

Wine. Regulation (CEE) No. 765/72 relates to the second amendment of Regulation (CEE) No. 1020/70 on recording quotations and fixing the average prices of table wines. (*Journal Officiel* No. L89, April 15, 1972)

(continued on next page)

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
continued

Regulation (CEE) No. 766/72 lays down the general rules relating to the distillation of table wines during the period April 24 to May 27, 1972. (*Journal Officiel* No. L91, April 18, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 771/72 relates to the procedures applicable to the distillation of table wines during the period April 24 to May 27, 1972. (*Journal Officiel* No. L91, April 18, 1972)

Sugar. Regulation (CEE) No. 793/72 fixes the standard quality of white sugar. (*Journal Officiel* No. L94, April 21, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 794/72 fixes for the 1972/3 sugar marketing year, the prices in the sugar sector, the standard quality of sugar-beet, as well as the coefficient for the calculation of the maximum quota. (*Journal Officiel* No. L94, April 21, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 795/72 fixes for the 1972/3 marketing year, the derived intervention prices, the intervention prices for raw beet sugar, the minimum prices for sugar-beet, the threshold prices, the guaranteed quantity and the maximum amount of the production quota. (*Journal Officiel* No. L94, April 21, 1972)

Pigmeat. Regulation (CEE) No. 803/72 fixes the basic price and the standard quality of slaughtered pigmeat for the period November 1, 1972 to October 31, 1973. (*Journal Officiel* No. L94, April 21, 1972)

Cereals and rice. Regulation (CEE) No. 796/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 120/67 in so far as it concerns the price fixing system for cereals and the import system for feed cereals in Italy. (*Journal Officiel* No. L94, April 21, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 837/72 relates to special provisions, in the cereals sector, for levies and refunds fixed in advance. (*Journal Officiel* No. L98, April 25, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 921/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 2196/71 derogating from Regulation (CEE) No. 2637/70 in so far as it concerns the period of validity of import certificates for rice originating in and coming from certain distant countries. (*Journal Officiel* No. L105, May 4, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 941/72 relates to the new delimitation of the destination zones for export refunds for cereals and rice. (*Journal Officiel* No. L107, May 6, 1972)

Correction. The *Journal Officiel* No. L99 dated April 26, 1972 contains a correction to Regulation (CEE) No. 837/72 relating to special provisions in the cereals sector, for levies and refunds fixed in advance.

Tobacco. Regulation (CEE) No. 805/72 fixes the norm prices and the intervention prices as well as the reference qualities for leaf tobacco of the 1972 crop. (*Journal Officiel* No. L94, April 21, 1972)

Silk and silk worms. Regulation (CEE) No. 845/72 relates to the provision of special measures in order to promote the breeding of silk worms. (*Journal Officiel* No. L100, April 27, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 922/72 fixes for the 1972/3 breeding year, the general rules on the grant of aid for silk worms. (*Journal Officiel* No. L106, May 5, 1972)

Fisheries. Regulation (CEE) No. 905/72 authorises the marketing, for human consumption, of small shrimps of the 'Crangon' sp.p. variety. (*Journal Officiel* No. L102, April 29, 1972)

EDB ext. 7174/408

IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L107 dated May 6, 1972, contains the texts of the following Decisions:

Decision 72/174/CEE authorises France to exclude from Community treatment certain garments and clothing accessories in materials other than cotton (CCT Nos. ex 61.01, ex 61.02, ex 61.03, ex 61.06) originating in certain third countries (Hong Kong and Taiwan) and freely circulating in the other Member States.

Decision 72/175/CEE authorises France to exclude from Community treatment certain garments and ready-made articles in textile materials other than cotton (CCT Nos. ex 60.05, ex 61.01, ex 61.02, ex 61.03, ex 62.03) originating in South Korea and freely circulating in the other Member States.

Decision 72/176/CEE authorises France to exclude from Community treatment certain knives (CCT No. ex 82.09) originating in Japan and freely circulating in the other Member States.

Decision 72/177/CEE authorises Germany to exclude from Community treatment preserved French beans (CCT No. 20.02 ex G) originating in China and freely circulating in the other Member States.

EDB ext. 7174/408

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM: *Trade and Industry* dated January 27, 1972, contained a notice about Regulation (CEE) No. 2794/71 relating to the opening, allocation and administration of Community tariff quotas for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972 for certain products originating in developing countries. The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* Nos. C39 dated April 21, 1972, C41 dated April 25, 1972 and C44 dated May 4, 1972 contain announcements that the quotas for imports into the EEC of certain goods which were set up by Regulation (CEE) No. 2794/71 have been exhausted. Imports into the EEC of the following products when originating in the countries indicated attract the full rate of duty with effect from the dates shown.

EEC Common Customs Tariff no.	Description of goods	Country of origin	Full rate of duty payable with effect from
42.03	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of leather or of composition leather: A. Articles of apparel B. Gloves, including mittens and mitts: II. Special, for sports III. Other C. Other clothing accessories	Yugoslavia	April 21, 1972
85.21	Thermionic, cold cathode and photo-cathode valves and tubes (including vapour or gas filled valves and tubes, cathode-ray tubes, television camera tubes and mercury arc rectifying valves and tubes); photocells; mounted pizo-electric crystals; diodes, transistors and similar devices incorporating semi-conductors; electronic micro-structures: D. Diodes, transistors and similar devices incorporating semi-conductors; electronic micro-structures E. Parts	Singapore	April 21, 1972
	(*Journal Officiel* no. C39 dated April 21, 1972)		
31.05	Other fertilisers: goods of the present Chapter in tablets, lozenges and similar prepared forms or in packings of a gross weight not exceeding 10 kg: A. Other fertilisers: I. containing the three fertilising substances nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium II. containing the two fertilising substances nitrogen and phosphorous III. containing the two fertilising substances nitrogen and potassium (b) other IV. Other B. Goods of the present chapter in tablets, lozenges and similar prepared forms or in packing of a gross weight not exceeding 10 kg.	Colombia	April 26, 1972
	(*Journal Officiel* no. C41 dated April 25, 1972)		
46.03	Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles of plaiting materials, made directly to shape; articles made up from goods falling within headings 46.01 or 46.02; articles of loofah	Yugoslavia	May 6, 1972
	(*Journal Officiel* no. C44 dated May 4, 1972)		

Trade and Industry dated January 27, 1972 contained a notice about Regulation (CEE) No. 2797/71 relating to the opening of tariff preferences for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972 for certain products originating in developing countries. The *Journal Officiel* No. L89 dated April 15, 1972 contains the texts of Regulations (CEE) Nos. 763/72 and 764/72 reimposing with effect from April 17, 1972 the Common Customs Tariff on the following goods originating in South Korea, the beneficiary of tariff preferences specified in Regulation (CEE) No. 2797/71:

EEC Common Customs tariff no.	Description of goods
Regulation (CEE) no. 763/72 ex 61.05	Cotton handkerchiefs and fancy handkerchiefs
Regulation (CEE) no. 764/72 ex 61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments of cotton

Trade and Industry dated January 27, 1971 contained a notice about Regulation (CEE) No. 2797/71 relating to the opening of tariff preferences for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972 for certain products originating in developing countries. The *Journal Officiel* No. L102 dated April 29, 1972 contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 906/72 reimposing with effect from May 2, 1972 the Common Customs Tariff duties on women's, girls' and infants' outer garments (CCT No. 61.02) originating in India, the beneficiary of tariff preferences specified in Regulation (CEE) No. 2797/71.

Correction. The *Journal Officiel* No. L100 dated April 27, 1972 contains a correction to the Decision of December 20, 1971 relating to tariff preferences for certain iron and steel products originating in developing countries.

The French texts of the Regulations and announcements referred to above may be seen on application. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION—Excise duties: The *Journal Officiel des Communatés Européennes* No. C43 dated April 29, 1972, contains the draft texts of the following proposed directives and proposed decision on excise duties and taxation:

(i) proposed directive on excise duties and indirect taxation, other than Value Added Tax, directly or indirectly affecting the consumption of certain products,
(ii) proposed directive on the harmonisation of excise duties on alcohol
(iii) proposed directive on the harmonisation of excise duties on wine
(iv) proposed directive on the harmonisation of excise duties on beer
(v) proposed directive on the excise system to be applied to mixed liquors
(vi) proposed decision establishing an 'Excise Committee'.

It should be noted that the texts of the Directives and Decision, when finally approved, may differ from the draft texts referred to above.

Value Added Tax. The *Journal Officiel* No. C44 dated May 4, 1972, contains the draft text of a proposed fifth directive concerning the harmonisation of Member States' legislations relating to turnover taxes—Introduction of Value Added Tax in Italy. The French text may be seen on application. It should be noted that the text of the directive, when finally approved, may differ from the draft text referred to above.

Correction. The *Journal Officiel* No. L92 dated April 19, 1972, contains a correction to Directive 71/348/CEE concerning the harmonisation of Member States, legislations on additional devices for meters, for liquids other than water. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L93 dated April 20, 1972, contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 780/72 partially suspending for the periods June 1 to September 30, 1972 and June 1 to September 30, 1973 the Common Customs Tariff duties on sweet fresh oranges (CCT No. 08.02 A Ia) and for the period April 1, 1972 to December 31, 1973 the Common Customs Tariff duties on grapefruit and pomelos (CCT No. 08.02D). The French text may be seen on application. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

France

GLOBAL QUOTA FOR PRESERVED TUNNY FISH AND BONITOS—SUSPENSION: The French *Journal Officiel* of April 29 announced the suspension, with immediate effect, of the provisions relating to a global quota for the imports of preserved tunny fish and bonitos (tariff nos. 16.04 E and ex F) published in *Trade and Industry* of February 3, 1971, page 235. **EDB ext. 423/408/288**

GLOBAL QUOTAS FOR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS: The French *Journal Officiel* of April 27 announced the opening of quotas for imports from all countries of the petroleum products listed below:

Code no.	Tariff no.	Product
210	27.09	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude
220	27.11B	Commercial propane and commercial butane
223	27.10CI, ex CII	Gas oil and domestic fuel oils
224	27.10A, 27.10B	Light and medium oils
225	27.10CIII, 34.03A	Lubricants and lubricating preparations
225 bis	38.14BIa	Lubricating additives containing petroleum oils or bituminous minerals, petroleum raw materials for their manufacture
227	ex27.13B	Mineral waxes, paraffins
DICA	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous petroleum products

Copies of the French text can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/288**

Spain

IMPORT DUTY SUSPENSION—COLD LAMINATED STRIPS AND PLATES, TYPE 18/8: The Spanish *State Gazette* of April 28 announced continuation of the suspension of import Customs duty until July 31, 1972, on tariff headings 73.15-E.7.b.1.a; 73.15-E.7.b.1.b 73.15-E.8.b.1.a: and 73.15-E.8.b.1.b. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

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Yugoslavia

CUSTOMS CONTINGENTS AND LOWER IMPORT DUTIES FOR RAW MATERIALS AND REPRODUCTION MATERIAL: The Yugoslav *Official Gazette* No. 18 of March 30, announced that the following import duty rates will be applied for 1972 to raw materials and reproduction material. Customs contingents are stipulated where shown. The changes are effective from March 31.

Tariff no.	Description	Import duty rate
07.01/1	Seed potatoes up to 30,000 t	Free
26.01/6-b	Concentrated lead up to 40,000 t	Free
26.01/7-a	Concentrated zinc up to 25,000 t	Free
26.01/10-a	Chrome ore, up to 190,000 t	Free
27.04/1-a	Small coke, up to 268,000 t	Free
27.04/1-a	Metallurgical coke, up to 32,000 t	Free
27.04/1-b	Casting coke, up to 93,000 t	Free
27.10/3-b	Aircraft petrol	Free
37.02/1-b	Films in strips or rolls, sensitive to light, negatives, perforated or not, over 8 and up to 35 mm wide, except 16 mm black-and-white positive film for the requirements of cinematography and radio television, up to 6,200,000:	
	(1) black-and-white	Free
	(2) colour	Free
37.02/2	Double emulsive films for health-protection use	Free
40.01/4	Liquid latex up to 3,000 t	Free
40.02/1	Synthetic cautchouc	Free
41.02/2	Synthetic latex up to 4,100 t	Free
41.01/1	Raw cow and horse hides, but not calf hides, up to 30,000 t	Free
41.01/2	Raw calf hides, up to 3,000 t	Free
41.01/3	Raw sheep and lamb skins with fleece, up to 6,000 t	Free
41.01/4	Raw sheep and lamb skins without fleece, up to 6,500 t	Free
41.01/5	Raw goat and kid skin ,up to 500 t	Free
41.01/6-a	Rad pigskin ,up to 8,000 t	Free
41.02/2-a-1	Other partially tanned cow hides, up to 2,000 t	Free
41.04/1-a	Partially tanned goat skin, up to 1,000 t	Free
41.04/2-a	Partially tanned kid skin, up to 500 t	Free
47.01/3	High quality bleached cellulose	Free
47.01/4-7	Caustic cellulose and raw sulphate cellulose, bleached, except that referred to in Tariff No. 47.01/3; raw by-sulphate cellulose, except that referred to in Tariff No. 47.01/3	Free
53.01/1	Sheep or lambs wool, greasy or washed on the back, uncombed or uncombed out, up to 30 microns, unwashed base, up to 23,000 t	Free
53.05	Sheep, lamb and other animal wool (fine or coarse) combed out or combed, regardless of whether under or over 30 microns	Free
57.02/1	Manila fibre, up to 500 t	Free
73.02/2d	Ferrovolfram ,up to 365 t	Free
73.02/2e-1	Calcium silicon up to exclusively 75 per cent Si., up to 500 t	Free
73.02/2-z	Ferrochrome, up to 200 t	Free
73.02/2-j	Ferronickel, up to 340 t	Free
73.02/2-k	Ferroaluminium, up to 50 t	Free
73.02/2-1	Other ferro-alloys, up to 1,005 t	Free
74.01/3 and 4	Raw copper (blister) and refined copper, up to 45,000 t	Free
74.03/1-a	Non-alloyed copper rods (copper wire over 6 mm in diameter), up to 10,000 t	Free
75.01/3	Unprocessed nickel, up to 900 t	Free
76.01/2a, b and v	Unprocessed aluminium, in ingots, blocks, cakes, cast alloys and alloys for mashing, up to 27,000 t	Free
79.01/25	Raw, non-refined zinc, up to 15,000 t	Free
80.01/2	Raw tin, up to 1,500 t	Free
82.05/35	Other machine and hand tools ex diamond discs	Free
84.06	Internal-combustion piston motors ex aircraft motors for agricultural aviation	Free
84.11/2	Refrigerator compressors	18 per cent
85.20/2	Light bulb spirals	16 per cent
85.20/4	Bases for all kinds of light bulb and fluorescent tubes	15 per cent
85.20/6	Other items (electrodes for light bulbs and VTF wire for mercury light bulbs)	21 per cent
88.03/26	Parts for aircraft for agricultural use	Free
92.12/2	Tape-recorder tapes for the requirements of cinematography and radio television	Free

No further information is available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Greece

IMPORT DUTY: Attendance card clocks and equipment have been classified as office equipment, for which there is no exemption from import duty, under the provisions of Law No. 4171/61 (concerning measures to assist the development of the country's economy). **EDB ext. 420/475**

Zambia

SUSPENSION OF DUTIES: The Zambia Customs and Excise (Suspension) (Amendment) Regulations, 1972, amend, with effect from April 12, the Schedule to the Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations, 1970 (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 25, 1970) by the deletion of the item listed below:

Heading no.	Description of goods	Effective rate of duty
ex 87.14.49	Parts of semi-trailers	Free

The Zambian Customs and Excise (Suspension) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1972, amend, with effect from April 12, the same Schedule as above, by the insertion of the items listed below:

Heading no.	Description of goods	Effective rate of duty
07.05.21	Beans	Free
27.09.00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	Free

SUSPENSION OF SURTAX: The Zambian Customs and Excise (Surtax) (Suspension) Regulations, 1972, which came into operation on January 29, state that the surtax, set out in item 2 of the surtax tariff, is so far as it applies to the goods mentioned in the following Schedule, is wholly suspended.

Schedule ***(Regulation 2)***

Heading no. as per the First Schedule of the Customs and Excise Act	Description of goods
	Oils and other products of the distillation of high temperature coal tar; other oils and products as defined in Note 2 to Chapter 27:
27.07.10	Suitable for use as motor spirit (or as constituents thereof)
27.10.10	Partly refined petroleum, including topped crudes
	Motor spirit other than aviation spirit imported through a pipeline:
27.10.23	100 octane and over
27.10.24	Less than 100 octane
	Motor spirit other than aviation spirit otherwise imported:
27.10.27	100 octane and over
27.10.28	Less than 100 octane
	Distillate fuels (for example, gas oil and diesel oil) having a flash point of not less than 65.6 degrees Celcius (closed test at sea level):
27.10.41	When imported through a pipeline
27.10.42	When otherwise imported
	Residual fuel oils:
27.10.59	Other (heavy oils for furnaces)
27.11.00	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons

ESD ext. 462/471/472/473

Nigeria

DEADLINE FOR IMPORT LICENCE APPLICATIONS: The Nigerian Federal Ministry of Trade has announced that the last date for receiving applications for import licences in respect of the following restricted items is May 31: rice, wheat, unmanufactured tobacco, tobacco refuse and other manufactured tobacco, waters, spa-waters, aerated, etc., beer, stout, brandy, rum and whisky, schnapps, gin, other spirits (potable and non-potable) and alcoholic beverages excluding wine, packaging materials (excluding those made of glass, kraft paper (glazed and unglazed) and paperboard including liner and corrugated board, bicycle tyres and tubes, duplicating paper, maize and stockfish. British exporters of these products are strongly advised to ensure that their customers hold the necessary licences before making further shipments.

EDB ext. 471/472/473

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Kenya

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES: Legal Notices Nos. 72 and 76, published in the *Kenya Gazette* Supplements of April 21 and 28 respectively, exempt 'coffee prepacked in quantities of 94 grams' and 'prepacked half cream milk food' listed in the Sixth Schedule of the Weights and Measures (Sale and Labelling of Goods) Rules, 1971, (see *Trade and Industry*, October 7, 1971, page 43) from the provisions of the rules specified below and for the periods shown:

Goods	Rules	Period
Coffee prepacked in quantities of 94 grams	5 and 7	29.10.71 to 31.8.72
Prepacked half cream milk food	5 and 7 (1) (a)	29.10.71 to 31.12.73

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Republic of South Africa

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The following alterations were notified in the South African *Government Gazette* of April 28:

Specific provision, free of duty, is made for plough discs.

Traffic signs are exempted from sales duty.

Buttons of semi-precious stones are exempted from sales duty.

The provision for a rebate of duty on knitted or crocheted fabrics combined with foam or sponge artificial plastic materials, for the manufacture of outer garments, is withdrawn.

Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on housings of artificial plastic material, for the manufacture of heating equipment.

Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on benzene, in such quantities and at such times as the Secretary for Industries may allow by specific permit. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION: Customs Tariff Application List No. 551 published in the South African *Government Gazette* of May 6, contains applications to the Board of Trade and Industries for increases in duty on the following:

1. Folding chairs and tables and stretchers and parts thereof of a kind normally for outdoor use, of tubular steel or aluminium, from 25 per cent *ad valorem* to 25 per cent *ad valorem* plus 50c each.

2. Household refrigerators of a nominal storage capacity exceeding 12 cubic feet (340 litres) and cabinets thereof from free of duty to 25 per cent *ad valorem* or 900c per cubic foot nominal storage capacity less 60 per cent of the fob price.

3 (a) Titanium oxides from 40 per cent *ad valorem* (general) and 15 per cent *ad valorem* (mfn) to 15 per cent *ad valorem* or 40c per kg. less 90 per cent of the fob price; and

(b) Titanium white from 15 per cent *ad valorem* to 15 per cent *ad valorem* or 40c per kg. less 90 per cent of the fob price.

4. Sodium and calcium gluconates, from 10 per cent *ad valorem* to 15 per cent *ad valorem*; and

5. Slagwool, rock wool and similar mineral wools, and mixtures and articles thereof, from free of duty to 20 per cent *ad valorem*. (Note—the duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem* was imposed under Government notice R581 of April 14 as interim protection and the application is now being published for general information with a view to further investigations of the matter.)

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association. Any firm proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requiring further information should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department. **CRE ext. 2274**

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New Zealand

CUSTOMS ACT—DUMPING DUTY: The New Zealand Minister of Customs has issued the following notice:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 129 (1) of the Customs Act 1971, notice is hereby given that dumping duty, equivalent to 100 per cent of the amount by which the fob export selling price is less than the current domestic value, determined in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be payable in respect of the following goods:

Tariff item	Goods	Origin
39.02.019	Polyvinyl chloride compounds	All sources except Canada and Australia

This decision shall take effect in respect of all imports entered on and after the date of this notice.

Dated at Wellington this 12th day of April 1972.

EDB ext. 401/468/469

CUSTOMS TARIFF INQUIRY—CERTAIN COATED PAPERS: POSTPONEMENT: This inquiry originally set down for Tuesday, July 25 has been postponed until Tuesday, August 1. Details of this inquiry were published in *Trade and Industry* of May 4, page 219.

CRE ext. 2321

EMERGENCY PROTECTION AUTHORITY — UNION FABRICS: The New Zealand Minister of Industries and Commerce has referred to the Emergency Protection Authority for inquiry and report the question whether it is necessary that protective action, by means of temporary additional duties or temporary restriction of importation (or by a combination of both), be taken in respect of union fabrics. Details of the tariff items, under which the above mentioned goods are dutiable, are given below:

Tariff item	Unit	British preferential	Most favoured nation	General
53.11.009	sq. yd.	Free	10%	10%
55.09.101	sq. yd.	Free	10%	10%

The Emergency Protection Authority is required to report to the Minister by June 5, 1972. In the short time available for investigation United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Emergency Protection Authority will no doubt get in touch with their agents or the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc., PO Box 2286, Wellington, New Zealand (telegraphic address 'Transtrade', telephone Wellington 43-706). The BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member: details may be obtained from the BTANZ.

Any British trade association or firm requiring further details or proposing to submit evidence is asked to advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Division. **CRE ext. 2321**

TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD INQUIRIES—VARIOUS GOODS—CHANGE OF VENUE: The New Zealand Tariff and Development Board has stated that the public inquiries into various goods, as set out below, will be held in the Hearing Room of the Board's new premises, Eighth Floor, Cumberland House, Upper Willis Street, Wellington, and **not** in the Law Society Building, 26 Waring Taylor Street, Wellington, as advertised previously.

Goods	Date of public hearing
Electric motors and parts	Tuesday, May 23
Other quaternary ammonium salts and hydroxides	Wednesday, June 7
Swim fins and flippers	Thursday, June 8
Artificial flowers	Tuesday, June 20
Arsenic trioxide, arsenic pentoxide and acids of arsenic	Thursday, June 22
Incubators for premature infants	Tuesday, June 27

CRE ext. 2321

United States

PACKING STANDARDS—CONTROLLED DRUGS: *Trade and Industry* of October 28, 1971, referred to a proposal to require special child protection packaging for controlled drugs. The proposal, with changes, has now been adopted, and becomes effective October 24, 1972. Requests for exemptions should be submitted to the Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md 20852. (FR 27.4.72). **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

PROPOSED PACKAGING STANDARDS—PRESCRIPTION DRUGS: It is proposed that prescription drugs should require special child protection packaging. Comments should be submitted (preferably in quintuplicate) to the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Room 6-88, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md 20852. (FR27.4.72) **CRE ext. 2397**

Canada

MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY REGULATIONS: The Canadian Government has issued Order in Council PC 1972-603 dated March 28, 1971, which makes several amendments to the Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations. The amendments come into effect on July 1, 1972, and make changes to the following:

Section 2—interpretation.
Sections 6 and 7—statement of compliance.
Schedule C—safety standards.
Schedule D Part I—definitions.
Schedule D Part II:
  Section 101—control location and identification
  Section 108 (including tables I to IV)—lighting equipment
  Section 109—pneumatic tyres
  Section 110 tyre selection and rims.
Schedule D Part III:
  Section 207—anchorage of seats
  Section 208—seat belt installations
  Section 209—seat belt assemblies
  Section 210—seat belt assembly anchorages.

Copies of the amendments are available from Tariff Section. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The following changes in the Canadian customs tariff were announced in the budget which the Canadian Minister of Finance presented to the Canadian House of Commons on May 8:

1. Tariff item 56805-1, knitted garments, knitted fabrics, and knitted goods, n.o.p. The duty on imports under this tariff heading of goods from the UK has been increased to an effective rate of 25 per cent as from May 9. The previous rate was 18 per cent (effective). The duty on imports from other countries entitled to the benefit of the British Preferential tariff remains at 18 per cent (effective).

2. Tariff item 56235-1, woven cord tire fabric, wholly or in chief part, by weight, of man-made fibres or filaments, not to contain silk or wool, coated with a rubber composition, when imported by manufacturers of rubber tires, to be incorporated by them in pneumatic tires, in their own factories. The BP tariff has been increased from 'free' to 12½ per cent. This increase also came into

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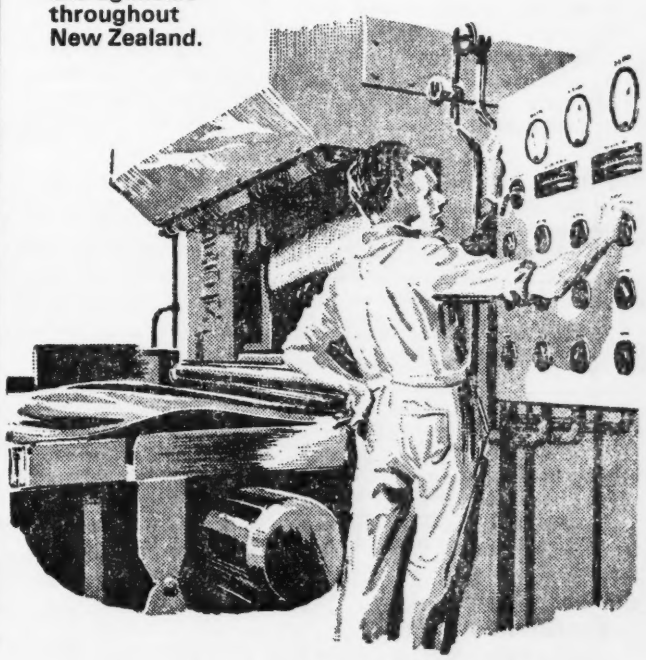

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CANADA

continued

effect on May 9 but it applies to imports from all sources in the British Preference area.

The Canadian decision to increase the duties on these items follows the implementation by the UK on January 1, 1972, of increased rates of duty on cotton textiles from Commonwealth sources.

CRE ext. 2328/2629

Jamaica

IMPORT LICENSING ARRANGEMENTS: The list of exceptions to the Jamaica Open General Licence (see *Board of Trade Journal*, September 27, 1968) has been amended: (*a*) by the deletion of item 113 (xi), christmas and other greeting cards including post cards; (*b*) by substituting for item 178: telephone instruments with rotary or pushbutton dials and PABX switchboards. Licences are now required for all these items. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

IMPORT LICENSING ARRANGEMENTS: The list of exceptions to the Jamaica open general licence (see *Board of Trade Journal*, September 27, 1968) has been amended:

(a) by the deletion of item 89(b)(i) and substituting the following:

89(b)(i)	Building hardware and parts thereof, as follows—rim, mortice and tubular locks; padlocks; night latches; door closers; hinges; keyhole escutcheons.

(b) by the addition of the following items:

82 (xviii)	Machinery and equipment machinery for making and processing foam rubber products eg mixing heads, horizontal slitters, vertical saws, etc.
181	Chemicals for use in manufacturing and processing foam rubber products including, but not limited to, toluene diisocyanate (TDI); phenyl isocyanate (MDI); Dabco (triethylenediamine); polyol.

Licences are now required for all these items.

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Ecuador

EXEMPTIONS FROM CONSULAR INVOICE AND IMPORT PERMIT REQUIREMENTS: By Supreme Decree 112, published in the Ecuadorean *Registro Oficial* of March 21, the importation of the following goods will no longer require a consular invoice or import permit:

Tariff no.	Description
49.01.00.01	Printed books, booklets, brochures, pamphlets and leaflets
49.02.00.01	Newspapers, journals and periodicals, whether or not illustrated
49.04.00.01	Music, printed or in manuscript, whether or not bound or illustrated

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Peru

PROHIBITIONS: Directoral Resolution 603-72-IC-DGI-DECI of April 21 adds more goods to the Peruvian national register of manufactured products. Accordingly these products can no longer be imported unless local industry fails to meet demands as regards quality and quantity.

Part or all of the following tariff numbers are affected:

02.06	11.02	16.01	23.02	28.01	28.30	28.38	28.40	36.04	39.01	39.02	39.03
44.13	44.23	48.07	48.14	48.15	48.18	49.07	49.11	51.01	53.03	53.05	53.08
53.11	56.05	59.11	62.01	73.23	74.03	74.04	74.07	76.02	76.03	76.06	76.08
83.02	84.18	85.15	87.14	92.12	94.03						

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Guyana

IMPORT DUTIES: Order No. 34 of 1972, made under the Guyana Customs Ordinance, reduces the preferential and general rates of duty on unmanufactured tobacco. The new rates are as follows:

		Rates of duty	
Tariff no.	Description	Preferential	General
121.01.2	Leaf tobacco containing less than 25% of moisture	$3.00 per lb	$3.00 per lb
121.01.3	Tobacco offals	$3.00 per lb	$3.00 per lb

Order No. 33 of 1972 further reduces the import duties on a wide range of commodities originating in the member countries of the Caribbean Free Trade Association. The products involved are mainly fruit juices, beer and spirits, tobacco, petroleum products, oils and greases, paint, radio apparatus, furniture and clothing.

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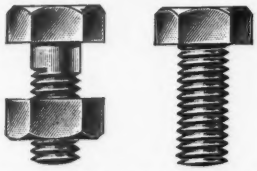

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